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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VIII, NO. 24 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd January	"SICILIA"	6,702
29th "	"MOREA"	10,890
5th February	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
12th "	"PLASSY" (a)	7,346
19th "	"MALWA"	10,883
26th "	"NALDERA" (b)	15,825
5th March.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
12th "	"DONGOLA" (c)	8,056
19th "	"CHINA" (c)	7,952
26th "	"NARKUNDA" (b)	16,118
2nd April	"KALYAN"	8,987
9th "	"CALEDONIA" (c)	7,572
16th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
23rd "	"MANTUA" (b)	10,902
30th "	"SICILIA"	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminat voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said Anl Plymouth only.

Date. 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th January	"KANDALA"	8,246
3rd February.	"CHANDA" *	6,169
28th "	"NEURALIA"	9,082
About middle of April	SH R "MASHOBRA"	8,200

*"CHANDA" has accommodation for a limited number of second class saloon passengers only.

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
29th January	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
10th February	"DILWARA"	Calls Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
23rd "	"MANTUA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Yoshida Maru No. 3.	M. Kozaka.	4646	22nd Jan	30th Jan.
Rozgoon Maru.	Y. Nakajiam.	5060	29th Jan.	5th Feb.
†Malacca Maru.	M. Tsuruhashi.	5373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Lang	4460	12th Feb	17th Feb.
Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5879	18th Feb	1st Mar.

*This steamer has no accomodation for passengers.

†This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Depart to
Durma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th "	1t2th Feb,
Saigon Maru	I Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

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Mallard Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

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Bombay Branch.

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DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

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GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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STERLING RESERVE FUND ...£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
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Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 765,242
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468

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INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
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L. F. TUCKER,
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	65,00,00

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Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF ¾ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year of for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,080,000...

HEAD OFFICE TAIPEH FORMOSA

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SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
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Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
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London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

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SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

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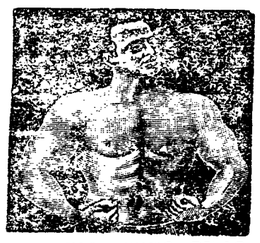

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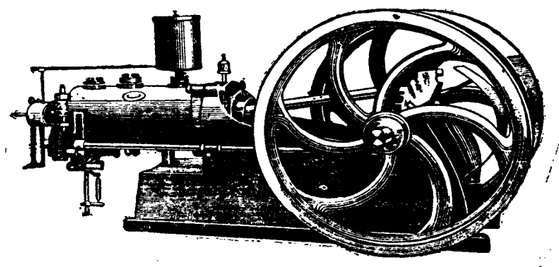

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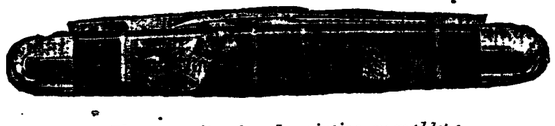

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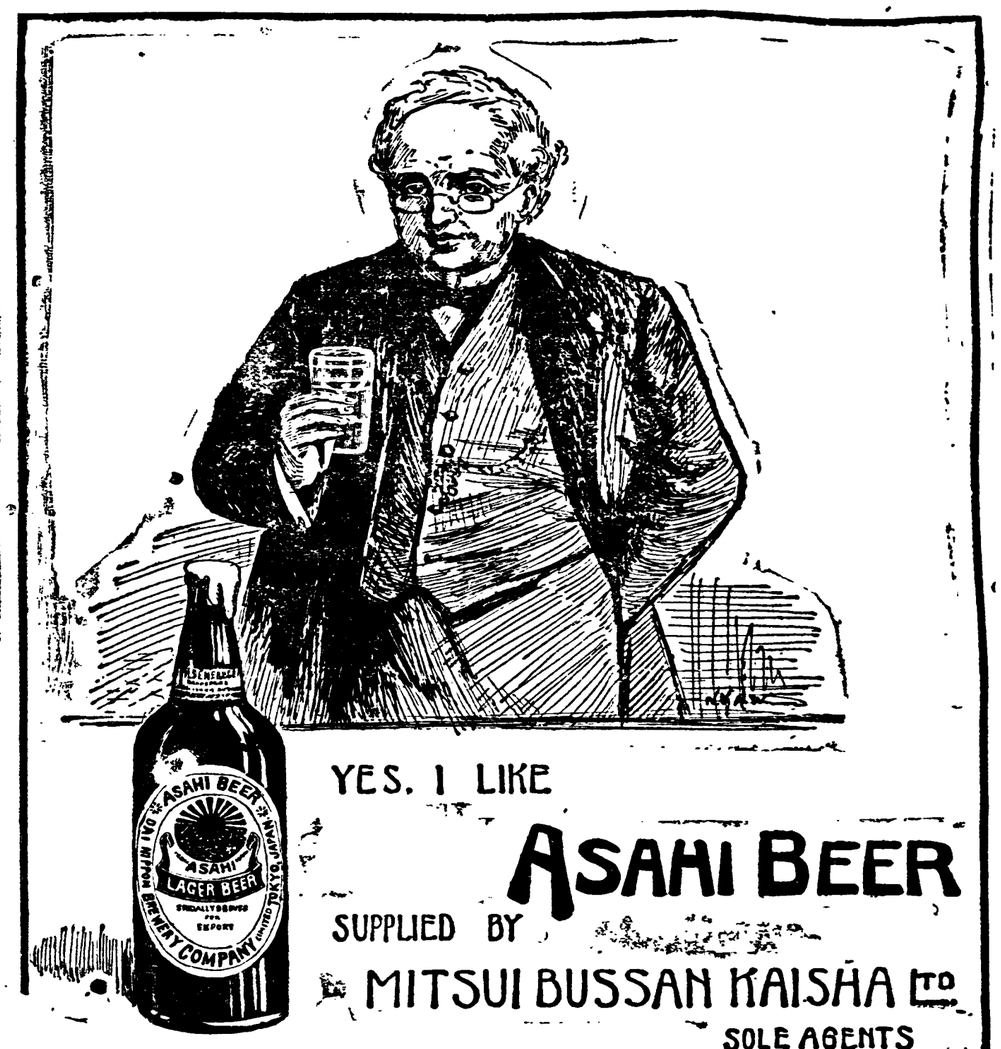

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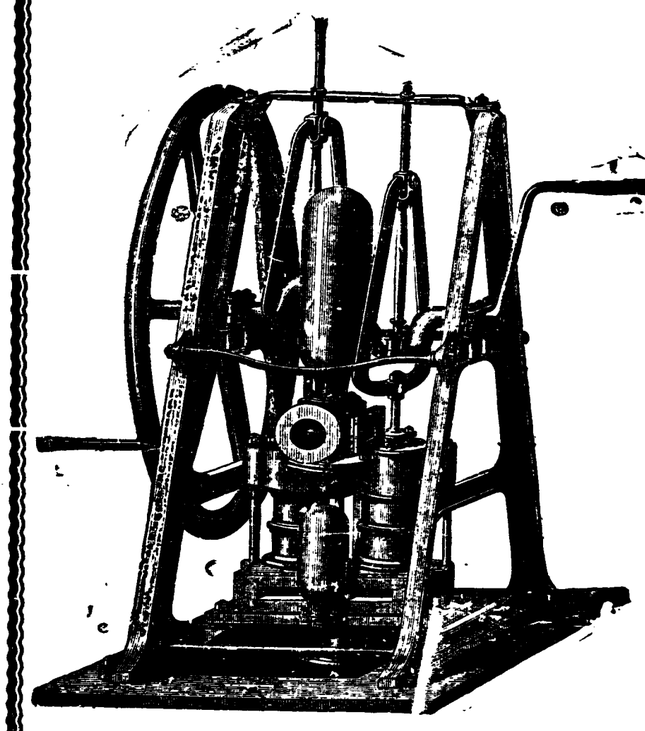

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WANTED.—A competent ACCOUNTANT starting salary Rs. 125/150 with good prospects. Apply Box No. 1729, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8009

WANTED. A competent and experienced L. C. E. (B. E.), as STATE ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 150 per mensum, horse allowance extra. Apply sharp to HUZUR OFFICE, Rajkot State. 7906

WANTED.—Competent ACCOUNT and LEDGER CLERKS for a first class firm in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 7977

WANTED—A well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MIDWIFE for "the Eslami Zenana Dispensary". Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to SHETH HAJI ABDULA HAJI HUSSEN, Vice-President, Eslami Zenana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar. 7811

WANTED.—A smart and intelligent TYPIST, one having experience in Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' office will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 8023

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (Late German East Africa), FOREST DEPARTMENT, One second GRADE CLERK, must be a good accountant on Rs. 190 p.m. rising by Rs 15 to Rs. 255 p.m, One third grade clerk on Rs 125. rising by Rs. 10 to Rs. 180 p.m. plus house allowance of 15 per cent. in each case and free passage both ways, three years' agreement for first tour of service. Apply for further particulars in writing enclosing copies of testimonials to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. NONE BUT EXPERIENCED MEN OF THE DEPARTMENT NEED APPLY.
R 2247 8026

SITUATIONS WANTED.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN with initiative and push, desires situation immediately. Up-country or outside India preferred. Sound English and correspondence. Vernacular Accounts Office Routine. Some Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc. Apply Box No. 1699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2224 7968

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or second-hand VULCANIZING PLANT. Apply SAJANBEG KADERBEG, Coach Builder, Sandhurst Road, off Umarkhadi Post.
R 2240 7999

WANTED—Complete BLOW ROOM MACHINERY for Mill of 35,000 spindles. ready or near future delivery. Please correspond or call upon with GORAKHRAM SADHURAM, Kalbadevi, 183/85, 'Phone No. 439. 7879

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALE—A going concern of Chemists on Hornby Road with long lease. Apply Box No. 1716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R2214 7941

FOR SALE or TO LET for Princes and Nobles furnished or unfurnished three BANGALOWS on Dongersi Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
R 2215 7940

FOR SALE—AUSTIN, 20 H. P. 1920. Latest Model. Delivered in June. Car in excellent condition. Price Rs. 7,750 nett. Apply to Mr. RATANSI D. MORARJI, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
R 2227 7972

TO BE LET.

TO SUB LET room in Great Western Building, Fort, near New Share Bazaar. Apply to the UNITED ENGINEERING & BUILDING CO., Room 154, in that Building.
R. 2219. 7953

COMMODIOUS FLATS with latest conveniences in "Adorn House," facing west at Soparibaug Road, Parel rent moderate. Apply Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., No. 204 Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.
R2251 8033

TO BE LET.—Decent newly painted BUNGALOW for a large family or chummery at Hill Road. Bandra, open from all sides. Sparious compound, garage, stable, servant quarters, and space for tennis court. Apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 17, Hamam Street. Fort.
R 2223. 7962

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

REWARD RS. 101.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th January, 1921, 2 men named DURIJAN VALLAD NATHOO and DAYARAM VALAD KODUSAV, called at our Pedhi at Nagpur and sold 2 gold Kadas for Rs. 501-8-0. In paying them the price in 100 rupee notes a Note of Rs. 1,000 has been given to them by mistake. The said note was issued in Bombay, bears No. 13489.

The Public are hereby warned not to deal with the said note in any manner whatsoever.

Any person or persons finding the said note and returning the same to the undersigned, will be given a reward of Rs. 101.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1921.

1. DEVKARAN JIVAN & CO.,
Atvari Bazar, Shroff Holi, Nagpur City.
2. HIRACHAND BHAWANBHAI,
Mumbadevi, Shroff Bazar, Shop No. 21, Bombay.

C 8014

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of tapping about 20 Toddy trees and as many palm trees at Parel Tank Road, property of the late Shivlal Motilal. The undersigned is not bound to accept any or highest tender. For further particulars apply at the office of N. H. MOOS, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Receiver in Suit No. 688 of 1917, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 8011

WANTED

A WORKING PARTNER with ten to twelve lakhs of rupees in a flourishing and extensive business. Twenty per cent. per annum guaranteed on capital invested. Write to Box No. 1708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
7899

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Medows Street, Fort.
7142

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	15th	April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.
8053

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited before 31st January, 1921, for the contract of the distillation of country liquor for consumption in the Idar State for the year 1920-21. For conditions and further particulars regarding the contract, apply to:—

THE MAHARAJA KUMAR,
Idar State,
Himatnagar (A. P. Ry.)
7418

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C 7989

NOTICE.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF INDIANS.

THE ASSOCIATION has granted this year four scholarships of Rs. 50 each and eight of Rs. 25 each and ten passes to England.

The subjects recommended are:—

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mining, Industrial Chemistry, Glass, Paper, Porcelain, Tanning and Boot making.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 7th Feb. next.

JAGENDRA CHUNDER GHOSE,
Secretary.

10, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden Bombay; Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "Swazi" September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne" October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, 14th Jan. 1921.

No. 486.—Applications for a State scholarship are invited from Indian women graduates. The scholarship has been sanctioned principally to encourage the study of medicine but may also be given to graduates in other faculties who may apply.

2. (a) The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate in medicine or in arts or science.

(b) The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom, or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynaecology or to specialise in some higher educational studies.

(c) The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

3. Candidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine, arts or science. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which they graduated. Candidates must also produce certificates in the forms appended to Government Notification No. 8576, dated the 5th November 1915, printed at pages 1178 to 1180 of the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 18th November 1915.

4. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that she is a *bona fide* native of the Bombay Presidency, that she is a woman of gold character, intelligent and industrious, and what is her exact age on the date of application. She must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there for a period of three to five years, as the case may be, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. The scholar will, on arrival in England, be required to bind herself by a written engagement to submit to the following rules and to such other regulations as may from time to time be framed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the guidance of scholars in England:—

(a) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once call upon the Secretary for Indian students and report her arrival in writing. She shall leave her address with the Secretary for Indian students and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein. ...

(b) Every scholar shall, without unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary for Indian students to which university she intends to proceed and shall at once take steps to enter herself at the college she has finally selected with his approval.

(c) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Secretary for Indian students, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study she proposes to follow, with a view to carrying out the objects of the scholarship granted to her; and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a university, submit to the Secretary for Indian students a certificate from the proper college or university authority, showing that her residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(e) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as she may receive from the Secretary of State either directly or through the Secretary for Indian students.

(f) Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three, four or five years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England. The first payment will be £50. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to her out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a university during the same period or any part of it, and also by the amount of any university or college bills, of which payment is made by the India Office.

(g) Travelling expenses, hotel bills, and charges for medical attendance are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(h) Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence in England for the prescribed number of years of the scholarship according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under (c) above, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

(i) At the expiration of her scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu thereof from the India Office without the special sanction of the of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject shall be made to the Secretary for Indian students.

(j) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render her return to India desirable, the scholarship be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

7. Applications will be received by the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, up to the 15th March, 1921, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

8. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the application should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),
J. C. KER,
Secretary to Government.
C 8013

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of a Stormwater Drain in Bomanji Petit Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of February, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 27th January, 1921.
C 8010

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of February 1921 at 4 p.m., at 36, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period ending the 31st day of December 1920.
(2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. S. V. Dandekar, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th day of February both days inclusive.

S. V. DANDEKAR,
Chairman.

Bombay, 14th January 1921.
C 8027

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH VITHOBA SHIRKHANDE late of Bombay Lingayet Hindu Inhabitant, a flower merchant, residing at 2nd Khumberwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VITHOBA KASHINATH SHIRKHANDE, son of the abovenamed deceased Lingayet Hindu Inhabitant, a flower merchant, residing at Khumberwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twenty-second day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. KHANDALAVALA,
Messrs. CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Attorneys for Petitioner

The 22nd day of January, 1921.
C 8021

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BRICKS.

FIRST CLASS KILN-BURNT BRICKS 1/8 inch thicker than Kalyan size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to Mr. P. V. JOGLEKAR, opposite Railway Station Sion, Bombay.
R 2246 8025

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from Sunday, the 30th January, 1921, the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

3 DOWN.

		H. M.
Neral	Dep.	10-10
Matheran	Arr.	11-45

6 UP.

		H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	14-30
Neral	Arr.	15-55

5 DOWN.

		H. M.
Neral	Dep	16-20
Matheran	Arr.	17-55

2 UP.

		H. M.
Matheran	Dep.	8-0
Neral	Arr.	9-25

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.
C 8031

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. of 1920.

RAMJI GOVIND of Diu Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1) PRAGJI JOSHI and (2) MANISHANKER DAYARAM JOSHI, both Hindu Inhabitants of Ranavav in the Territories of H. H. the Rana of Porebunder, residing at Ranavav. ... Defendants.

To,

The abovenamed Defendants.

Gentlemen,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above Suit against you praying that you the defendants may be ordered to forthwith return to him the 2167½ Gold Sovereigns mentioned in the Plaint herein or the price realised by them on the sale thereof amounting to Rs. 36982-15-6 (Rupees thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-two annas fifteen and pies six only) mentioned in the said Plaint with interest thereon that you the defendants may be restrained from receiving recovering dealing with or disposing off the said sovereigns or the sale proceeds thereof that a Receiver may be appointed of the said sovereigns of the said sale proceeds with power to recover the same and such other powers as to the Court may seem just for costs and further and other relief and that the Court has appointed 15th day of March, 1921, at 11-15 (S. T.) for hearing of the said suit.

Please also take notice that upon the application of the said Plaintiffs the Court has issued Warrant for attachment before Judgment under order XXXVIII Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the 10th day of December, 1920, calling upon you either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 37,000 (thirty-seven thousand) to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the sum of Rs. 46,068 or thereabouts due to you or either of you by Haji Sulleman Haji Ebrahim of Kolsa Moholla and that the Court has appointed the 5th day of March, 1921, for its hearing and that the said property has been attached until the said day or until further order.

You are under the aforesaid circumstances called upon to appear on the said respective days in default whereof this suit and the application for Writ of attachment before Judgment will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C 8018

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHAPSI CHATURBHUJ LACHHA also written CHAPSI CHATURBHOJ LACHHA AND CHAPSI CHATURBHUJ LACHA, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin late doing the business of Turban Folder at Wadgadi, outside the fort. ..... Deceased.

NARANJI ARJUN, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin, a Merchant, residing at Wadgadi, without the Fort the duly constituted attorney of Radhabai, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Cutch Mothara ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-one and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 20th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8032

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. YESHVANT RAMACHANDRA NAIK, BHUGVANT RAMACHANDRA NAIK, VINAYAK MOROBA MONE and MAHADEO SHANKERRAO PANDIT, the last two being the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Savlaram Moroba Mone, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, lying and being (formerly forming a portion of the Oart called Dellowry Wady but now) in the Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-eight and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307 and New No. VIII F/7910 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D No. 343 (4B), Street No. 26A, Benham Hall Lane, and bounded as follows: on the East partly by the property formerly of Dr. Sakharam Arjoon and now of Munji Nursey, partly by the properly formerly of Mathurabai, wife of Narayan Dharmaji, and now of Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi and partly by the property formerly of Bhawanishankar Mangesh and now of Framji Temulji Mirza, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and now of Jankibai, widow of Atmaram, on the North by the property formerly of Dadoba Jaggonnath and now belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board and on the South by the public passage leading to the said Benham Hall Lane.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C 8012

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2213 of 1919.

WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE ... Plaintiff
vs.
J. S. FERNANDES ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1920, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1921, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or part called Vengandor of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 261, New Nos. 3590 and 3947, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 1/1497, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under Nos. 645 and 146 and now under G Ward Nos. 4870 and 4871 and Street Nos. 198 and 199, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Bhasker Bhaoo and partly by that of Dadabhai Parsee, on the West partly by the property of the Church of Salvacio and partly by the property of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Babul Janardhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C 8015

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of BHAT KAMESHAR JETHA, late of Bombay a Hindu Brahmin Pujari, Deceased.

BHAT CHUNILAL DEVKARSON, Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Borivli in Thana District and Meghji Mulchand of Bombay Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay, surviving executors of the Will of the said Bhat Kameshar Jetha, deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDALAVALA,
The 18th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C 8016

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LOUISA LEOPOLDINA FERREIRA as the widow and proving executrix of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Anthony Ferreira has contracted to sell absolutely the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, charge, sale, lease, lien, trust, inheritance, survivorship, maintenance, remainder, reversion, easement or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land, Fazandari plot Nos. 34 and 35 containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or, thereabouts of which the Fazandari rent is Rs. (12) together with the building standing thereon bearing Ward No. 5938, Street No. 58, Matharpacady and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the passage and beyond formerly by the compound and house of Baptista and now belonging to Shah Karsondas Heerachand on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond the house of Manuel Miranda, on or towards the South by the house of Estavavad Valladares and Dr. Ferreira and which premises are in the Registration District of Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1921.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

G 8022

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 2 VALUABLE DIAMOND RINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pratapchand Gullabchand the mortgagor sell by the Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms

2 Valuable Diamond Rings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OR A GODOWN SITUATE AT BROACH STREET ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD ESTATE.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 220 of 1920
Girdharlal Harilal Mehta.
v/s.
Ramji Samji and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attornes for Syhamji Champsey the received appointed in the above suit sell by the Public Auction on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. ((S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property,

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, comprised in and demised by the Lease dated 3rd April 1883 made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part, contain Shunderji Sheevji of the other part, containing by admeasurement 611 4/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 5410 and Street No. 56 and bounded on or towards the North by Broach Street on or towards the South by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Bombay, on or towards the East by partly by the land in occupation of Khimji Jeeva and partly by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by the land in occupation of Naran Virji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for Receiver at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 28th January 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Custom House Ballard Road, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. the following goods:—

Electric Motor, Electric Chandelier with fittings Enamelware, Florida Water Wearing Apparel Cotton and Silk pieces, Silk Cloth; Deck Chairs, Cane Chairs, Jowari Gram Flour Wheat Flour, Methiseed; Four Gram and Toor Dall, Silk Umbrellas, Teet Brushes and Miscellaneous Goods etc.

339 Bags Rice.

1 Iron Flagstaff with wire stays stay Moorings and signal yard complete.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, tins, packing cases, iron tanks, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 538 BALES, PIECE GOODS landed ex s.s. Khusroo.

Under instructions from Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Agents The Bombay Persia and Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 31st January 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bunder (Date Bunder) on account of the concerned the following damaged cargo landed ex s.s. Khusroo on which the general average has been declared.

538 Bales Piece Goods of different kinds.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of a large lot empty medicine bottles, jars corks, etc., at Chuckla advertised to take place to-day by order of the Receiver is POSTPONED till Friday the 11th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Devjee Jethmull, e.g. Sugar merchant, Khand Bazar by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on account and risk of the indentor Mr. Ramchund Hurgowandass:—

Ex S. S. "Sealda."

Made in Java, Volkart, Bombay—1524 bags Superior White Java Sugar packed in bags 2 cwts. lying at Alexandra Dock Shed No. 7.

The goods will be sold ex dock against Delivery Orders.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The goods will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF GLAZED PRINTING PAPERS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Royjee and Co., Lamington Road Bombay:—

Ex. s.s. "Yeddo."

189 bales of glazed printing paper.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.,

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo at 3-30 p.m. (S.T. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Bank on account and risk of Mr. D. A. M. Meyer 18 cases English furniture such as glass and crockeryware, cultery cabinet, silk and leather lined chesterfield sofas and chairs, the piano, glass door cabinets, book cases, side board, dining table, wardrobes, bedsteads, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY STREET, FORT, AND AT MAHIM.

SUIT NO. 3651 OF 1919.

Zulekhabai vs. Hambabai widow and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order herein dated the 24th day of January 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties viz Lot No. 1 on MONDAY the 21st February next and Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY 24th February, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground Rent land with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Mody Street within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 96 square yards. and registered in the Collector's book under Old Survey No. 622, 622 New Nos. 5782, 5783, Old Survey No. 1044, 1045, New Survey No. 2/9, 297, 9296, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2046 Street Nos. 88—90 and bounded on the North by the Agiary Lane on the South by the Manecki Seth's Agiary on the East by the Old Modikhana Street and on the West by the property of K. J. Sett.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim containing 489 square yards and registered in Collector's book under Old No. 164 and New No. 1/3782 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 11-52 and assessed by the Municipality along with the larger piece of land of which the same forms a part under G Ward No. 5347-10 Street No. 2021 and bounded on the North by the property of Momin Habim Kitmala on the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Bai Kulsambai wife of Suphi Ismail on or towards the South by the property of Jamilabai widow of Mahomed Ibrahim and on or towards the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th January, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WEARING APPARELS BOXES AND TRUNKS, ETC., OF THOMAS JACKSON, ESQ. (DECEASED).

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of Thomas Jackson, Esq. (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Wearing apparels, wooden, brass and stone ornaments, boots and shoes, books, trinkets, boxes and trunks, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, 6th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Captain A. W. Truter, I.M.D., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Paltan Road, Crawford Market, the household furnitures comprising of dining, drawing and bedrooms, glasswares, crockerys, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the right, title and interest of the mortgagor, Mr. Vasant Ramchandra Asvale's property at Umerkhadi has been POSTPONED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m.

Bombay, 27th January, 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th January 1921

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 3 MOTOR LORRIES.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, the property of a transport concern closing business.

1 "Ford" Lorry with complete passenger body for 12 passengers in working order, 20 H.-P.

2 "Buffered Benzo" Lorries with complete passenger body for 15 passengers, 4 cylinder with Bosch Magneto, Zenith carburetors with 20/35 and 20/25 H.-P.

The above lorries can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers, before the day of Sale and at their Rooms on the day of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 BALES BLEACHED TOWELS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st of February, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Vrajlal Devcarun, the selling agent of the Mathuradas Mills and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Amad Mussa Motivala.

11 bales Bleached Towels No. B. T. 13.
42 bales Bleached Towels No. 565.
Balance remaining out of the contract of 101 bales.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 200 PIECES ENGLISH VOYALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Concerned:—

About 200 pieces English Voyals, 39/40 inches.

OUTRIGHT SALE.

TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), of a large lot of Woollen Piece-goods.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, a large stock of English woollen piece-goods, such as khaki covert coatings, fancy suitings, stripped serges black venetians, casimere patterned alpacoas, suiting flannels, grey home spun, donegals, tweeds, also cotton bordered French voyals, etc., etc., the surplus stock of a large going concern, in lots convenient to buyers.

The above goods will be on view on and from Monday, the 31st instant.

A deposit up to 25 per cent. may be required on the lot being knocked down, the balance to be paid and the goods removed within 4 days of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 28th January, 1921.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

SOUND TRAINING in BOOK-KEEPING BANKING LAW, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI, Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road. Bombay.

Prospectus on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m

Last night of the popular programme

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

Another one-part drama

"THE DUCHESS' LADY COMPANION"

Also a fine comic

TWEEDLEDUM LEADS A HIGH LIFE

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Commencing To-morrow Sat. at 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

announces

LOWELL THOMAS

Presenting (in person)

"The Greatest Romance of Real Life Ever Told."

entitled

WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA

As presented before one million people at the Covent Garden Opera House, Royal Albert Hall, London, and Century Theatre, New York.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Stalls Rs. 6 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3. Balcony Rs. 2. Gallery Rs. 1, Boxes from Rs. 45. downwards.

ON VIEW
IN
EVANS FRASER'S WINDOW

THE LOWELL THOMAS WAR TROPHIES.

White flag for surrender of Jerusalem.
Red Satin Flag placed on tomb of Saladin, by
German Emperor.
Turkish Flag used by Emir Feisul during Arabian Rebellion.
French Flag.
Arab Costume worn by Col. Lawrence during campaign.
German Rifle used during defence of Jerusalem,
Framed Letter of Authenticity.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Attractions.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m. Sharp

Eastern Tour, Ld.
Present the

ROYAL OPERA COMPANY

In a repertoire of famous London successes

To-day Friday 28th at 9-30 p.m.

The Famous English Comedy Opera

'DOROTHY'

By B.C. Stevenson, Music by Alfred Collier.

First Appearance in India of

JAMES DAVIS

The well-known English Tenor

From CONVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE and Principal English Concert Platforms.

Saturday January 29th at 9-30 p.m.

'LA MASCOTTE'

The famous French Light Opera.

Sunday January 30th at 5-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE

'Dorothy'

The Operas Produced by
T. C. FAIRBURN

LATE BEECHAM OPERA CO.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

It is absolutely necessary for patrons to be seated before 9-30 as the overture will start PUNCTUALLY at 9-25 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"THE PRICE SHE PAID"

featuring

THE DIVINE

Clara Kimball Young

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MARY PICKFORD

in Her Latest and Best Artcraft Picture

'A POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL'

The little girl was lonely
She was rich — yet poor,
She lived in a mansion yet she had no one to play with.

The Empress

DAILY at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT

At the request of our numerous Patrons MADAN THEATRES, LD., present THEIR FIRST "SELECT ORIENTAL FILMS" Masterpiece.

"NALA & DAMAYANTI"

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

NAULAKHA

from the famous story by

RUDYARD KIPLING IN SIX REELS

Pathe Gazette

Latest

EXPECTING TRICKER

Comic

NEXT WEEK

A Smashing, Mystifying Feature Serial with G. B. Seitz and Marguerite Curtot

PIRATE GOLD

in Ten Episodes

Time

7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. daily

Matinees on Saturday and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Always a Good Show

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW!

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

WILL PRESENT

A Stupendous Production of one of the greatest literary master pieces of the world

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

By the Immortal Author of "The Count of Monte Cristo"

ALEXANDER DUMAS

A never-to-be-forgotton Photo-Dramatic Version of a World-famous Story, starring the celebrated

DUSTIN FARNUM,

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

THE EMPRESS

Commencing Next Saturday 29th
Commencing Next Saturday 29th

Madan Theatres Ld., present The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundring Thrills

"THE TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"

A masterpiece of Mystery and unquestionably one of the greatest Sensational Success of the Silent Stage. Featuring the immensely popular Star

BEN WILSON

AND

NEVA GERBER

LAST DAY

To-day to see the powerful Instalment of 6 parts 6,000 feet of the Fourth Week of the staggering whirlwind Universal Serial.

"THE VANISHING DAGGER".

Featuring the Pet Hero of the Millions

EDDIE POLO

with a notable cast, including Thelma Percy, Peggy O'Dare, Thomas Lingham, Ray Ripley etc.

A 2-Reel

MONKEY COMEDY

Supplements the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

HAVE YOU SEEN THE THIRD DEGREE

How suspected men are brought to confession?
How guilty ones are brought to justice?
Once in a while
How innocent men are proved guilty?

IF NOT, SEE

The THIRD DEGREE

featuring the versatile star
MISS ALICE JOYCE
AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Extra Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 and 5-15.

NEXT WEEK

A Brother's Special Production:

THE SIREN'S SONG

featuring

the popular Sorceress of the Screen.

MISS THEDA BARA.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present

FOR THE LAST TIME

"THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION"

(6 Reels — 7,000 feet.)

A CHARMING VITAGRAPH PICTURE

Featuring the great Screen Idol

Antonio Moreno

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Starting Saturday To-morrow

The World-renowned Story of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece.

"The Corsican Brothers"

Featuring the Great Screen Artist

DUSTIN FARNUM

in a remarkable dual role

LAST DAY—TO-DAY
OF THE FOURTH WEEK

Of the Mightiest, Strangest, Weirdest Serial Chapter Play Bombay has ever seen

"THE LOST CITY"

(Further two Episodes—5,000 feet.)
Featuring the celebrated

Juanita Hansen

A 2-Reel Comedy in the Programme.
To-night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Medical Students' Meeting, Marwadi Kidyalaya 8 p.m.
Extra ordinary General meeting of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, 137 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.
The mail s.s. "Narkunda" with the mails of January 13 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

The Mazagon Institute's Dance at Mazaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Aforea" with Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Commerce Graduates' Association, Annual General meeting, Sydenham College of Commerce 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Louisa De Jose on Saturday the 29th instant at St. Peters Church, Bandra, at 7 a.m. Friends and relations will kindly accept this the only intimation.

DEATH.

BAHDURJI:—On 25th January, Bai Soonabai Merwanji Bahdurji, mother of Principal A. M. Bahdurji of the Bahdurji High School, at Kirkee aged 64.

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POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, and Australia per s.s Narkunda will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 29th instant.

LADIES BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The dramatic entertainment with recitations arranged by Mrs. Acworth will take place not at "The Hollow," Dongarsi Road, but at the Willingdon Sports, Club, Clarke Road, on Wednesday, February 2nd at 5-30 p.m.

MAHIM POST OFFICE

The Mahim Post Office will be removed from 1st February 1921, from its present building on the Lady Jamsedji Road to another building on the Mahim Bazar Road belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman opposite the Mahim Dargah.

KARNATAK STUDENTS. MEETING

Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Majli and others will address all Karnatak students of all Schools and Colleges of Bombay on Non-Cooperation at Mr. R. A. Jahagirdars place Thakurdwar on Sunday 30th January 1921, at 6 p.m., (S.T.).

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS

An extraordinary general meeting of the Muslim Volunteer corps will be held on Saturday the 29th instant at 8-30 p.m., (B.T.), at the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bhindi Bazar. All the volunteers and members of the Managing Committee of the said corps are earnestly requested to attend the meeting punctually.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT MUNICIPAL SHOPS

The following are the prices (per mapli), of grain sold at the Municipal Cheap Grain Shops at Fort, Erskine Road, Jail Road, Kamatipura, Fergusson Road, DeLisle Road and Dadar shops:—

Special as. 6, Small Mill as. 7, Europe No. 1 as. 8, Sugandhi as. 8½, Mandla as. 10 to 10½, Bajari as. 7, Channa Dall as. 8.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the joint auspices of the Women's Indian Association and the Theosophical Society a public meeting will be held to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.), at 72 Apollo Street Fort, in honour of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cousins. There will be Indian Music, songs and short speeches. Miss Navazbai Contractor B.A. will preside.

"ESTAR" MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis will be held to-day evening at the Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobhitalao, at 6-15 (S.T.), when Dr. K. E. Dadachanji will preside and the well known Parsi Doctors N. N. Shaer, J. K. Daji and Captain Dr. K. S. Patel will deliver short speeches touching upon the subject of the Death rate and general sickness among the Parsis. All Prasis, especially ladies are cordially invited to attend.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Two more successful performances of the wellknown play "Maza Desh" were acted by the Hind Natak Samaj of Poona in the Baliwala Grand Theatre on Saturday and Sunday last. Mr. Pickthall, speaking on behalf of Mrs. Picthall who presided at the time of the Saturday performance, made a brief speech on behalf of the Samaj welcoming two of the first Grihitgamas (lady graduates) of the Indian Women's University Mrs. Karve and Mrs. Shevade and presented them with silver cups on behalf of the Samaj as a token of respect and regard of the Samaj for their pioneership in national female education. Mr. Gadre, the author and the organizer of the Samaj, then garlanded the president and Prof. Chiplunkar of the Women's University, who was present and who thanked the Samaj on behalf of the lady graduates. The Sunday night performance was played for the benefit of the Prabhu Seminary, when the leaders of the Prabhu community including Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Welkar and others were present throughout. The Hind Natak Samaj has contributed Rs. 901 as an humble donation to the Prabhu Seminary.

MISSIONARY EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the Missionary Exhibition in the grounds of the Christ Church and Bombay Educational Society's School, Byculla. There was a fairly big gathering including the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, present on the occasion.

THE TABLEAUX.

The Exhibition programme contained a grand tableaux of "many lands." The first item of the tableaux was a scene in Palestine, which represented Syrian women drawing water from a well. The scene was the symbol of the "Soul's Thirst" and how Christ satisfies the Soul's need." The second scene was that of some travellers arriving at an inn. It recalled the First Christmas, symbolising that Christ was the Desire of all Nations. There were several other interesting items representing a Red Indian at Home in North America; reception in a Harem and visit of a Missionary in Egypt; a tea party and a Mission School in Japan; home-life and first aid Medical Mission work in China; Sea Dyaks at Home in Borneo; a snow hut in Labrador; a Zulu hut, a missionary visit and a morning meal in South Africa; and teaching in an Industrial School in India.

His Excellency on arrival was received by the Bishop of Bombay.

INSPIRATION FROM LAMBETH.

The Rev. Mr. Martindale, welcoming His Excellency, the Governor explained the motives and objects of the Exhibition. He said the first place it was that sense of shame expressed by the Bishops at Lambeth last year that part when it had been said with shame that the prayers and efforts which belonged to the Missionery spirit still fell far short, in spite of real and increasing improvement of what loyalty and love to Christ demanded. So, there came the desire to them, the "simple folk of Byculla," to do what they could do to remove that reproach. They determined that so far as their own people were concerned the prevalent idea that Christian Missions were but a side-issue in the Church's life, that they were secondary and unimportant, should be charged. The object of the exhibition was not to produce a wonderful spectacular effect nor primarily to produce money or actual offers of service but rather to produce the spirit by which these last would come spontaneously through a change of out-look on the work of Christian Missions. Among Christians money for foreign Missions or service in the mission field should never have to be begged for. The reasons for the lack of offers of both was often the same: the lack of knowledge and therefore lack of interest; the lack of sympathy and therefore lack of love. To try to produce that knowledge and that sympathy had been the main object of their efforts.

SIR GEORGE SPEECH.

His Excellency, before declaring the Exhibition opened, observed that he was asked by Lady Lloyd to tell them in the first place how greatly disappointed she was not to be able to come there and see the tableaux which they had prepared. He was himself very glad to hear one thing which Mr. Martindale had told them and that was the words of the Lambeth Conference having some effect in Bombay. By that he meant this: that very often he too, sat on conferences and he knew that very often they did not produce any effect. He thought it was a sign of life and a vivid sign of life, that those who attended the Lambeth Conference were able to reproduce the spirit in the life of that Conference in all the various parts of our great Empire. After all no one should have any doubt about the propriety or wisdom of missionary enterprise so long as one was a true Christian. It was therefore, only a question of ways and means and of enthusistic workers to carry out that missionary enterprize according to the directions under which they all served. Continuing, His Excellency said that it had been often remarked that Government in this country was neutral towards the Christian Missions. It was rightly so. That is to say, under the Government of this country and the Empire there was freedom, full and complete for all religions and all sects and classes of the people. But, that did not mean in his humble interpretation that the Government in this country should for that reason not encourage missionary enterprise and show sympathy with it. After all, so long as they carried out their bounden duty, which was to give freedom to all religions, they still had a right to carry out the orders which they as a Christian Government were bound to accept. Furthermore, he held that religion was dead which had no desire to give others the benefits which it had bound itself and therefore he was glad to stand on a platform with the Lord Bishop that afternoon at any rate to wish them God-speed in the work they were doing.

PANCH MAHAL BHILS.

WHOLESOME CHANGES

(Associated Press.)

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

The awakening of the Bhils in Panchamahals is daily increasing and meetings are going on every day in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas among the Bhil population.

On Wednesday the 26th instant meetings of the Bhils were held at Garbada and Gangedi. Messrs. Sukhdev and Waman Mukadam addressed the Bhils on the "Evils of Forced Labour and drinking." The number of drinkers is decreasing by leaps and bounds at Jalad.

At a feast of about 2,000 Bhils drinking was avoided altogether.

The preparation for the Bhil Conference is going on vigorously in Dohad many leaders from Gujarat have promised to attend.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

PETROLEUM COMPANIES.

IS THERE GOING TO BE A STRIKE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears desirable to take the public into confidence and advise consumers of kerosine oil to make a provision for a fortnight or thereabouts before profiteers begin to ply their nefarious trade. The petroleum workers at Sewri have demanded one month's bonus, and in case of non-compliance have intimated their resolution to cease work on Monday next.

A few months ago these men had struck work. After that they formed a Union. They preferred various demands. The negotiation for settlement was carried on by Mr. Ginwalla. A compromise was eventually arrived at, and the men resumed work. Subsequently there was some misunderstanding about one of the terms. The men understood that the question of bonus or a provident fund was to be referred to the Home offices and their decision obtained in a given time. I forget whether it was a fortnight or more. But within a couple of days of the resumption of work the Companies put up a notice stating that no bonus could ever be granted. The men imagined they were deceived and so they slackened work with the result they were locked-out. During all this period I was not aware that I was the President of this new Union. Two or three days after the lock-out I came to know about it. So I investigated their grievances to conjunction with Mr. Ginwalla and had an interview with the Managing Agents of the four Petroleum Companies in Bombay. There was a very commendable spirit of give and take which facilitated an amicable settlement. nfortunately the Companies could not see their way to concede the demand for the bonus upon the ground that the Home offices object to it on principle and concession was difficult having regard to their world-wide business. But this refusal constituted a standing grievance. It cropped every time the men saw me. But I restrained them from time to time and I felt that I ought to support the Companies in discountenancing the revival of the claim at so early a date. But as it was insistent I suggested that some way ought to be found for meeting the demand. But the Companies were still adamant. When the men heard that the bonus was not to be granted even this year, they slackened work. Thereupon the Companies called upon me as President of the Union to confirm or repudiate the Union that the men were to strike work. (The date was 17th instant.). Upon inquiry I saw there was good foundation for the rumour. But I insisted upon the men resuming work. Finding the resolute upon striking work I went so far as to threaten resignation of the Presidentship unless they resumed work at once and worked efficiently for a week, proposing to call a meeting on the 23rd instant to consider and resolve formally and make the demand constitutionally.—I informed the Company accordingly. The meeting was convened on the 23rd. Before the date of that meeting I heard once more from the Companies reiterating their objection on principle. I placed this letter before the Committee and they unanimously resolved to cease work on the 31st in case of "non-grant of the bonus." This is the present situation, and there is no doubt whatever that the men will strike unless the Companies are more generously inclined.

The men's grievance become aggravated when they see Banks and Mills granting bonuses from year to year for the past 4 or 5 years. To make matters worse the Petroleum Companies themselves give bonus to their office staff. I was not aware of this till last Sunday. I cannot see how the Home office can "object on principle" after such grant. There is no justification for differentiating the clerical staff from the manual workers. I do not know if the Managers of the various offices in Bombay themselves get the bonus; but the men declare that they do get it. Under the circumstances it is utterly impossible for me to condemn the demand as unreasonable. On the contrary it appears to me quite reasonable, although I was anxious not to encourage it on account of the brief period that has elapsed since the last settlement.

The consumption of tins of oil in Bombay alone is so large that an addition in the price of tins of half an anna would more than compensate the Companies for the extra expenditure. This is a trifle considering the past rise of prices. Tins alone have risen from 5 annas a tin to 12 as. to 16 As. per tin. I am told it fluctuates between 12 to 16, but stands usually in the neighbourhood of 14 annas. The price of kerosine has more than doubled since 1894. The total cost of tin and kerosine has risen from Re. 1-13-0 to Rs. 4.4.0 or more. Half an anna increase would therefore be negligible.

I am not quite conversant with the system in force for the sale of oil in Bombay. I understand there are contractors who are virtual monopolists. All sales take place through them. I do not know if they are mere commission agents drawing a fixed rate of commission. They are then the rise or fall in prices would not affect their incomes, but only the income of the Companies. On the other hand if they are monopolist-purchasers the rise, consequent upon a strike, would benefit them exclusively and not the companies. Their interest would then come in conflict with the interest of the Companies. They probably would like a strike to swell their profits. In any case the retail vendors are sure to become profiteers and make hay while the sun shines. Hence by advice to provide for the period of the strike before the profiteers begin their bullish operations.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA,

DACOITES IN KAIRA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the district of Kaira the two Talukas of Borsad and Matar are the most boisterous areas. Not a day passes when a theft is not committed, not a month passes when a murder is not heard of. It seems Providence was not satisfied with the already alarming conditions, and recently there has arisen an extraordinary situation in the area. A band of dacoits and outlaws, are roaming over the limits of the Borsad Taluka, and are striking terror into the heart of the people. These dacoits and outlaws seem to have procured a number of fire-arms of the best make, and the defenceless population of the country are at the mercy of these lawless maranders. With the setting of the sun, every villager, man woman, and child trembles with indescribable terror, and keeps waking nights for no one knows when the bandits will make thir appearance. Various villages have been looted, during the past six months, and in the action of plunder, the decoits have wounded many a man, violated many a woman, and have even committed one or two murders. With the appearance of these monsters, the civil population crouch in their homes, and allow them to do anything they like, since a slight resistance means instant death, they being armed with guns, while the villagers have no efficient weapons at all. These are the present conditions of the Borsad Taluka., The petty criminal officers till now have failed to meet the situation and day by day, the conditions are assuming a more dangerous aspect. Instant steps must be taken, if Government prestige is to be maintained. People are losing faith in the efficiency of the British Administration; and what after all is the use of a Government if it cannot secure peace and tranquillity for the people entrusted to its care. The fact is, these dacoits are armed to the teeth while the loyal and law-abiding people have no weapon of offence or defence since they obey the Arms Act. But is the Arms Act meant for the docile and the meek subjects of the realm? A handful of dacoits are raising arms under the very nose of constituted authority, are looting and harrassing the subjects in open daylight, and yet the British Government, with all their equipments of war and defence have not been able to subjugate these few rascals of the country. This is indeed a serious matter. —Yours, etc.,

P. M. BHATT, B.A.,

THE SUPER SCOUT.

BOYCOTT HIM!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. Velkar in your yesterday's issue seems to advise boycott by the I. B. S. A. of the "Super-Scout" on the following among other grounds—Sir Robert Baden-Powell put it that "non-Christian boys could not be expected to possess the same standards of truth and honour as Christian boys". I say it is true, emphatically true—Are standards of truth and honour of the West to-day the same as those of India? We have excellent types of Western or rather to-day's Christian truth and honour in the shameful atrocities of the Punjab and the breaking of solemn pledges regarding the Khilafat. And still the hackneyed boast and that too from the lips of a "Super Scout"! The Indian Boy Scouts (non-Christian) with reverence for their historic and traditional scouts in the person of Shivaji, Arjun and Yuddhistira and Rama would really run a huge risk by cooperating in arranging a rally in honour of the Viceroy's guest who comes out with venomous outpourings in advance. Or may I say "The Oracle will phillipise as long as Phillip is the master, but it has an inner meaning for the Athenians," in which case the Super Scout surely meant a covert compliment to the patriotic Indian Boy Scouts and sounded a warning of the danger of association with "Anglo-India" and its scouts. Surely your interested readers would not quite disagree with me. We will Non-Co-operate!—Yours, etc.,

P. V. DHARESWAR,
Indian Boy Scout.

Saraswat Co.-op Bldgs.
Gamdevi, Bombay Jan. 27.

THE MANDVI INCIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Bombay and especially that of Mandvi, is no doubt immensely thankful to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and his co-signatories for coming forward kindly to correct some "misstatements" regarding their fellow—deputationists' interview with the Commissioner of Police in connection with the Mandvi fracas. They assure the public that the seven gentlemen, who went to argue the case of the Mandvi public before the Police Commissioner" did so entirely in their "private capacity". Let this be granted. I leave it to your readers, however, to attempt, if they can, to draw a line of demarcation between the private and public capacities of Mr. Jamnadas and his colleagues when they undertook "to urge the case of the Mandvi public." But I fail to understand what Mr. Jamnadas and his co-signatories mean when they say that the publication of anything that took place during the "friendly private interview" "without the authority of the parties concerned," is unjustifiable. If "the parties concerned" did not supply the information to the press, who, in the name of all that is veracious supplied the information? The press could not certainly draw upon its imagination to the extent you and your contemporaries did. Does Mr. Jamnadas mean to say that he and his three other colleagues are the only persons entitled to authorise the report of the interview? What has become of his three other colleagues? Since I don't see any correction of "misstatements" in the report of the conversation with the Commissioner, I may conclude that the report itself is a fair one. I do not see where lies the fault of the report. Or is it merely "caution" on the part of Mr. Jamnadas and his co-signatories that prompts them to dissociate themselves from any responsibility for sympathising with the sufferers of Mandvi? —Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

MANDVI PIGEON TAGEDY.

INQUIRY INVITED.

All those who have suffered either in body or in property at the occurrence as well as all those who are able to give information touching the occurrence at Mandvi on Sunday last the 23rd instant are requested to see the undersigned at the undermentioned address between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. or to correspond with them.

(Sd.) SHAMJI HEMRAJ,
VELJI ANANDJI MEISHERI,
VAGIRALLY BANDEALLY.
Hon. Secretaries.

Shri Cutchee Dassa Oshwal,
Jain Pathshalla Hall,
Mandvi, Dongri Street.
27th January, 1921.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The meetings of the Committee appointed by the public meeting held on the 24th instant at the Cutchee Dasaa Oshwal Jain Mahajanvadi to investigate and report on the occurrences at Mandvi on Sunday last the 23rd instant will be held at the hall of the Cutchee Dasaa Oshwal Jain Pathshalla situated at Dongri Street Mandvi near Keshowji Naik's fountain on the undermentioned days to do the work, entrusted to it. All the members of the Committee are requested to attend the meetings punctually.

Saturday 29th January (evening)	1921	from 8-10 Bombay Time.
Sunday 29th January (noon)	1921	from 11-1 Bombay Time.
Monday 30th January (evening)	1921	from 8-10 Bombay Time.
Tuesday 31st January (noon)	1921	from 11-1 Bombay Time.
Wednesday 1st February (evening)	1921	from 8-10 Bombay Time.
Thursday 2nd February (noon)	1921	from 11-1 Bombay Time.
Friday 3rd February (evening)	1921	from 8-10 Bombay Time.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

M. Clemenceau, ex-premier of France, who is touring the East, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Gujerat Mail. The platform of the Grant Road Railway station, where he arrived by the Gujerat Mail, was crowded by the members of the French Colony in Bombay and of the general public, and he was accorded by them a warm welcome. Among those present at the station to welcome "Le Tigre," as the French statesman is familiarly called in his country, were: Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig, representing His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Montgomery, representing the political department the Government of Bombay, M. Vadala, the French Consul in Bombay, Mr. J. B. Sethna, Chancellor of the French consulate, M. J. Dotard, retiring French Consul, and others.

On the train steaming into the station, the crowd that had assembled on the platform sent up a cheer, and on stopping on to the platform the French statesman was received by Col. Greig, who introduced to him Mr. Montgomery and M. Vadala, who in turn presented others present. He shook hands with those present and after a few minutes' coversatio motored to the Government House, accompanied by Col. J. G. Greig and an A. D. C. from Government House, where he is staying as the guest of H. E. the Governor and Lady Lloyd.

Sir Robert Baden Powell will visit Allahabad on the 5th February.

H. E. Lord Rawlinson paid a private visit to Allahabad on Wednesday, and reviewed the British and Indian Units of the station.

Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, I.C.S., will be the first Chairman of the new United Province Board of Agriculture.

The All-India Hockey Tournament will commence at Allahabad on the 21st February, the finals being fixed for 26th February. Twenty-two teams have entered.

The Hon. Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Whyte arrived at Delhi on Wednesday evening and are staying at the Viceregal Lodge.

Major C. Kennedy, Craufurd Stuart and Mrs. Stuart left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. Vs. HAMILTON XVI.

LOME TEAM AVERTS A DEFEAT

(Reuter's Cricket Special.)

HAMILTON (Victoria), Jan. 26.

The weather was cool and the pitch in splendid condition when the match between the M. C. C. and the sixteen of Hamilton was continued here to-day. Hamilton made a poor show all being dismissed for 58. Wilson had four wickets for 22 Hitch 1 for 28 Waddington 2 for 24 and Woolley 3 for 14.

Following on, Hamilton managed to avert a defeat only thirteen of their side being out for 169 when stumps were drawn. Seits the old Oxford player, had 17 in the first innings and 54 in the second. Ulerick had 35 in the second innings. Five Hamilton wickets fell at 135 Waddington accomplishing the Hat Trick. Hobbs had two wickets for eleven Douglas none for 19 Fender two for 52 Hitch 3 for 42 Wilson 3 for 16 and Waddington three for 18.

The scores:—

M. C. C.

Russell run out	12
Hobbs c Robson b Kennedy	74
Dolphin c Kennedy	24
Hendren st. Seits b Kennedy	29
Wilson l.b.w. b Nash	5
Fender c Learmonth b Nash	10
Hitch b Nash	2
Woolley b Whitty	87
Waddington l.b.w. b Whitty	40
Douglas c Davey b Dunoon	6
Makepeace not out	0
Extras	21
Total	320

HAMILTON.

First Innings	98
Second Innings (for 13 wkts.)	169

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament, the following are the results of games played this afternoon:—

Men's Singles:—Okomato beat N. B. Dean 6-3, 6-2. Major Conchman beat Hodgson 6-1, 6-0. Captain Barclay beat Alexander 6-2, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles, Semi-final:—Mrs. Tomlinson beat Hrs. Odling 6-0, 8-6.

Men's Doubles:—Dean and Major Conchman beat Warden and Major Brown 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Men's Doubles, Semi-final:—Shimidzu and Okomato beat Rakshit and Iyer 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles:—Jacob Hood and Miss Swain beat Brough and Mrs. Bottom 6-2, 6-4.

IMPROVEMENT WORKS AT WORLI.

INSPECTION BY CORPORATORS.

Several Corporators of the Bombay Municipality and the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust met at Worli on Wednesday evening, when they inspected the Improvement Works in progress there. Mr. E. G. Turner, the Chairman of the Trust, received the Corporators and them presented to them the Trust Engineer, who explained the various details of the Work. The visitors first inspected the area on the east of the Worli Road, where the work of filling in was progressing. From there the party proceeded to inspect the Labour Camp. There were two main camps in which all the coolies in the employ of the Trust for Worli works, were housed. Then they visited the dispensary and the hospital.

The dispensary was established for the labourers of the Improvement Trust and for their families, when it had been found that if a labourer fell sick it used to take great deal of time to get him cured and consequently the progress of the work had to suffer. The establishment of the dispensary greatly facilitated the speedy recovery of the workers' illness. About 50 persons daily attended the dispensary and there were arrangements for 20 patients in the hospital.

The party also inspected the grain shops provided by the Trust. Here the workers could get the necessary grains at the cost price and on account of their wages from which the price was deducted at the end of the month. There are in all four shops.

The visitors them entered the specially constructed "saloon" wagon, and were taken by train along the Worli front to the Trust workshops, where 8 locotmotives were found at work. The newly arrived "Bucyires" steam-digger was also inspected.

The Worli scheme was commenced about June, last, and upto now about seven miles of railway tracks have been laid and about 400 coolies are at present working daily. The visitors expressed satisfaction at the progress made.

Echange (on Thursday):—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling five and one-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling five and half pence.

There is indication that a complete *hartal* will be observed to-day in northern Calcutta, owing to the Duke of Connaught's arrival.

Messrs. Binny and Co., withdrew the case against Mr. Wadia and nine others and reduced the number of dismissals from 210 to 13.

Owing to some trouble between the Calcutta butchers and their servants, there is a likelihood of a short supply of beef and mutton to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January 28, 1921.

NATIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

We have on several occasions in the past pointed out how the official attitude in regard to the artistic and architectural possibilities of this country has been one of contemptuous indifference to, if not of deliberate suppression of, everything that could be recognised as indigenous artistic craftsmanship. Not that anyone with the slightest knowledge of the history of architecture or of the fundamentals of art has ever seriously disputed the status of Indian architecture. On the contrary, we have the authority of Fergusson who says that "architecture in India is still a living Art, practised on the principles which caused its wonderful development in Europe in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries; and there consequently and there alone the student of architecture has a chance of seeing the real principles of the art in action." The official apologists, however, sometimes maintain that the Indian architecture is unsuitable for modern requirements. If that is really so, European architecture would be doubly unsuitable. For, Europe can no longer boast of living artistic traditions. Imitations of styles that have been extinct long ago is all that she can offer; and, it is needless to emphasise that it is only a living art or architecture that can assimilate new ideas. And Indian architecture is living architecture. Mr. J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, in his report on "Modern Indian Architecture," wrote:—

"I think the answer must be that the living tradition is an artistic asset of such incalculable value that we cannot afford to allow it to die out; that it is well worth re-awakening, even though the complete process should be lengthy and interim results not acceptable, may be, to all. The architecture may take a hundred years to find itself, and still be 'worth while.' That it can be so developed, that it can be made to supply all the complex needs of modern India in a manner in conformity at once with sound business principles and with canons of true art, I have no shadow of doubt."

Indian architecture is as distinct as are the communal and spiritual conceptions of the people of India. Fergusson, whose authority on matters of construction cannot be questioned, confessed that he learnt more of the principles of architecture from Indian craftsmen than from all the books he had studied. The official apologists are, at best, merely such. The question of suitability or otherwise simply does not arise. There are other reasons for the suppression of Indian architecture. English architects responsible for public buildings in India are invariably pre-occupied with extinct styles. When, therefore, they are brought face to face with living traditions, with which they are not acquainted, they instinctively turn towards formulas of extinct styles. This allows them conveniently to dispense with,—what would otherwise be essential—the knowledge of indigenous traditions. One could evidently take any amount of liberty with formulas and could always rely on "ornament" for disguising the defects in construction and design. Constructive design certainly implies not only a sound knowledge of indigenous artistic traditions, but also the capacity to adapt them to modern requirements. But the architect's capacity for the design need not be tested so long as plausible designs are allowed to be passed off as "classic" or "gothic."

Sir E. Lutyens, one of the architects responsible for the design of the New Delhi, is reported to have said in a recent interview that the pillars in the New Delhi would be of "classic form with Indian detail." What is wrong with pillars of Indian form? It is perhaps not his business to inquire about their merits. One wonders what made him arrive at such an amazing decision. Does Mr. Lutyens believe that a jumble of styles—classic form with Indian detail, thick window shutters after the fashion in Southern Europe together with Indian *chhaja*—could be considered as specimen of good design or of artistic unity? Who gave him the strange information that the "Indian had lost the native instinct and spirit of Indian craftsmanship?" He has probably never heard of the Report on Modern Indian Architecture written by the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. Like most of the European architects in India he considers the traditions as things of the past. It has seldom been their business to explore the applications of the *Shilpshastra* as a preliminary to their work in India. We know how a proposal for a monument in the form of a pylon in Hyde Park was quashed because the people were not convinced of the justification of that foreign design. That was in England. In India people's sentiments count for nothing. In his anxiety to fulfil the "requirements of speed and exactness," Sir E. Lutyens succeeds only in overlooking the requirements of constructive design necessary for a true interpretations of living artistic traditions. It may be that it is partly his ignorance of those traditions combined with the diffidence in his own power of design that compels him to seek the common shelter of classic forms. There is, however, we suspect, something more sinister, as we shall see later on, than mere ignorance or diffidence that accounts for his incredible proposals. It is not really that he cannot see. He *will* not see. He is not leading. He is following a long line of what we may call imperialist architects. In a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts as far back as 1873 Mr. Roger Smith revealed a characteristic mentality when he argued against the employment of indigenous architecture on the ground that "the native will not be employed" in spite of the fact that "the native can design and build." Neither the expression of this opinion nor the regrettable fact, later on, of the design of the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta can be regarded as accidental episodes in the British administration of this country. Mr. Smith, who thought it "only reasonable that as our administration exhibits European justice, order, law energy and honour—and that in no hesitating or feeble way—so our buildings ought to hold up a high standard of European art," anticipated Lord Curzon who rejected Indian design on the plea that Calcutta was a European City where such designs would be inappropriate. We know, to our cost, what our experience of British justice, order, law and other attributes, has been. We shall find the same sentiments, if we analyse the aims of the architects responsible for the design of the New Delhi. They do not by any chance aim at the renaissance of Indian arts and crafts but at the expression of "the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." This is plain English. How are they going to achieve their desired expression? Not by means of any living or distinctive British architecture because no such thing exists. That does not seem to worry them. So long as the Indian designs are suppressed, any style or a mixture of styles would do. It would have been much better if for their purpose they had confined their attention to the dead styles of Europe. It is a libel against Indian architecture to employ "Indian details" to cover up the defects of a foreign design. There is either a hotch-potch of extinct styles known as European architecture or a living distinct Indian architecture. There cannot be any compromise.

We should, however, be committing a blunder if we were to suppose that European architects in India are artist-craftsmen. They are Imperialists in disguise. It pays them to play the tune called for by those whom they have naturally come to regard as their pay masters. If Indians had any control over the national exchequer they might change their tune. But as it is their commercial traditions make it easy for them conveniently to forget what they owe to themselves and to their art. It is essential that we should know exactly the official attitude and objective. We must at the same time acknowledge our own responsibility for the present deplorable state of our national architecture. For years we have allowed foreign architects to do our thinking. We entrusted to them our artistic conscience and they have had no scruple in trampling it under foot. The story of our slavery has been traced in flaming characters on our public and private buildings in towns and villages. Our mosques and temples are literally desecrated by pseudo-classic and Gothic atrocities. We have, for instance, replaced carving and inlaid work with iron mouldings, cheap tinsel, horrid tiles, corrugated sheets and, worst of all, reinforced concrete. We have allowed our municipalities, mercantile firms, princes and rich gentry to conspire against our artistic destiny and to give a permanent character to our slave consciousness. Our modern cities, under western influence, are not, as they should be, always a source of civic inspiration. They are on the contrary like lumber-fields of unmitigated ugliness. They are, really, nothing more nor less than the refuse-heaps of archeological absurdities of decadent Europe. We know that the task we propose is not an easy one. We shall have, to begin with, to compel our own countrymen, who have studied in the engineering colleges all styles except their own national architecture, to master the traditions on which the latter is based. Nothing, however, should prevent us from saving our artistic heritage from annihilation. It is time we refused to live a "gelid, torpid, tortoise-like existence." We must prove that we have fully regained our self-respect. Our architecture should cease to proclaim to the world our bondage. It should stand not only as a protest against the apotheosis of machinery but as an embodiment of the communal traditions and spiritual conceptions and aspirations of the nation. Europe has by its worship of material wealth achieved the negation of the human spirit. Let Indian architecture assert once again the existence of that spirit.

"WHITE RACE SUPREMACY."

Sir Robert Baden-Powell is due to arrive in India to-day on a mission, it is stated, to reorganise the Boy Scout movement in this country and, if possible, to unite into one organisation the various European and Indian Scout Associations that have come into existence. The object is doubtless a laudable one and we would wish it every success. At the same time, we hope Sir Robert has discarded the pernicious ideas which he has been entertaining—and also inculcating—about Indians and "natives" in general. We are indebted to the "Leader" for the following extract from Sir Robert Baden-Powell's "Yarns for Boy Scouts Library No. 2" (pp. 28-29):

"But you must remember that some of these natives are not possesed of the same ideas and minds as white men, they have no idea of chivalry themselves, and are full of conceit and self-importance, and if this is allowed to grow without check they are apt to become insolent and mutinous, which is a very dangerous thing in a country like India or Africa, where millions of natives are ruled by a very small handful of whites. It is, therefore, necessary to remind them now and then to respect their British rulers, and nothing commands their respect more than a show of bodily strength and pluck when their conduct deserves it. But it should never by any chance be carried to the extent of bullying."

There is no mistaking the drift of this gospel of violence and "white race supremacy." Has the Chief Scout changed his views on the subject and will he be prepared to repudiate the above gospel when he comes to India? We sincerely hope he will, and publicly apologise to our countrymen whom he has thus insulted. The publication ought to be withdrawn from circulation. If Sir Robert Baden-Powell shows no signs of repentance and does not revise his view, we may assure him that his mission will be an utter failure and no self-respecting Indian youth will have anything to do with an organisation which is inspired by such teaching as is indicated above.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The plight of the people of Kaira District through the depredations of outlaws and dacoits is pathetically described in a letter which we publish to-day. While the authorities have failed to take adequate steps to protect the people from the lawlessness of these miscreants, they have, by means of the Arms Act, at the same time deprived them of the means of self-defence. In these circumstances, the lot of the people in the villages is unenviable, indeed! How is the situation to be remedied? We have no consolation to offer to the distressed people of Kaira and those similarly situated in other parts of the country, beyond suggesting to them that they should learn to be more self-reliant and organise village committees for self-defence against the dacoits and at the same time throw themselves whole-heartedly into the movement to win Swaraj for their country, by means of which alone can they hope to secure an adequate measure of protection against the ills from which they are at present suffering.

Notes of the Day.

I. M. S.

If Englishmen cannot adapt themselves with good grace to the rapidly changing conditions in India the only proper course for them is to have nothing to do with the country. Dr. Cecil Webb-Johnson says that the average Englishman objects to being a junior officer under an Indian. If this feeling in the average Englishman's mind arises out of any other consideration except that of "race" and "colour," such as that of merit or aptitude, we could appreciate the objection to being a "junior" to Indians. But nothing of the kind seems to be suggested by Dr. Webb-Johnson. Does the "average Englishman" expect the Indian always to subordinate his talents, capacities and seniority of service to the "prestige" of his white colleagues? If so, he is expecting the humanly impossible. What would the Englishman say to such a proposal coming from an American domiciled in Great Britain? Englishmen in India must see that if they cannot accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances they have either to perpetuate their hold on India by unjust means, which will be abhorrent to every fair-minded Englishman, or he must wash his hands of the entire business. There is no other alternative. We are told that an adequate number of recruits have not responded to the appeal to join the medical service in India. But it is not India's fault that this is so. The prospects before the recruits have recently been brightened as nowhere else in the world. If British recruits are still hesitating the fault must be sought nearer home than in India.

A Welcome Move.

Incidents like those at Rae Barelli and Mandvi render it imperative, in the present circumstances of the country, that independent non-official investigations should be carried out into them simultaneously with or in the absence of the official enquiries. In the present state of estrangement between the official and non-official worlds it is hopeless to expect that the latter will always be able to accept the official versions and findings as truth, pure and undefiled. So long as there is no genuine association of non-officials with such enquiries, the value of investigations carried out under official auspices will always be discounted by the public and the grievances will remain still unredressed. Sir Harcourt Butler has promised an enquiry into the Rai Barelli disturbances, but he has already anticipated at least a part of the findings by hastening to justify the firing on the Kisans and to congratulate all concerned, in a manner truly O'Dwyerian. Seeing that even now it is not clear who ordered the firing, would it not have been more decent and statesmanlike if he had waited till he was in possession of facts justifying such extreme resort to force? After Sir Harcourt's open condonation of the firing, how shall we expect any commission of enquiry initiated by his own Government to declare unhesitatingly, if they found the facts to be so, that the firing was unauthorised and that it was premature and injudicious. In the case of the Hunter Commission and the commission appointed to enquire into the Calcutta riots, we have seen how little reliance could be placed by the public on their findings. It is, therefore, satisfactiry to hear that Congress leaders in the United Provinces are arranging to hold an independent enquiry into the agrarian disturbances simultaneously with the Government enquiry.

"Boys' Own Home."

Dr. M. E. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the Leeds University and President of the Calcutta University Commission, when he visited Bombay, thus spoke in the course of an address before the Senate of our University: "The pupil teacher system in the British elementary schools fell into discredit. . . . But you can see in Calcutta at the school called the Boys' Own Home, a Sindhi teacher of genius, Mr. Animananda, employing the pupil teacher system apparently to the benefit of all concerned." The Calcutta University Commission, which paid a surprise visit to this Home, have also left on record that "they heard teaching of extraordinary merit" at the institution and that should the influence of the school extend widely through the Presidency it "would encourage sanguine hopes for the future of secondary education in Bengal." Though little is known of this institution on this side of India, Bombay is certainly proud to know that one of her own sons has been instrumental in founding a school in Calcutta, which, according to Dr. Sadler, is "one of the most interesting in existence." We learn that the Boys' Own Home has been in existence for the last sixteen years and that it is conducted on lines somewhat similar to those of Rabindranath Tagore's famous school at Bolpur. From all accounts we have been able to gather it appears to be an ideal institution the like of which every patriot would wish to see spring up everywhere in this country. "It has no stereotyped classes, but elastic groups arranged according to the progress of the boys in each individual subject. There is no mechanical method of annual promotion to a higher group, but the boys are promoted at any time to it that they are fit for it." Cooking, sweeping, masonry, carpentry, drawing, music and the histrionic art form part of the curriculum, while particular attention is devoted to the physical and moral well-being of the children. In a word, all the features which go to make up what may be called "education on national lines", are to be found in this institution. It is now proposed to place the institution on a permanent footing and give it a habitation of its own in Calcutta with the necessary equipment, appurtenances and grounds. For this a lakh of rupees is required and an appeal is made to the public for this help. We are glad to learn that Mr. Surendranath Tagore has offered to the Home nine bighas of his own land or Rs. 10,000 in the alternative. The public of this Presidency, which should be proud of the Home, will not, we hope, be behind Bengal in extending a generous measure of help to the institution.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

SETTLEMENT OF EASTERN QUESTIONS.

GREEK AND TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES TO BE INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The Inter-Allied Conference has decided that an Allied Conference in which the Greek and the Turkish representatives will participate will shortly assemble in London with a view to reaching a settlement of the eastern questions.

WHY DISARMAMENT QUESTION WAS NOT DISPOSED OF

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFERS WITH FRENCH MINISTER OF REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The dissatisfaction at the failure of the conference to dispose immediately of the disarmament question is largely due to the apprehension that the discussion of reparations, which is of the most vital importance to France, may be postponed. Mr. Lloyd George invited M. Loucheur, the French minister of reparations, to luncheon yesterday and conversed with him at length on the subject of Germany paying the reparations in kind. It is known that M. Loucheur has most definite views on this subject and will only consent to German labour being employed on the reconstruction of the devastated districts provided that French labour is not thereby thrown out of employment. M. Loucheur also objects to payment in kind, unless the imported German goods do not compete with the French goods

The "Petit Parisien" understands that certain quantity of numerous goods, which Germany has already assigned to export, will be accepted as payment of reparations, provided that the German combines assure their sale abroad and not merely in France and pay the receipts to the French Treasury.

FINANCING AUSTRIAN TRADE

QUESTIONS TO ALLIES' MINISTERS OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The Conference this morning considered the proposals with regard to the financing of Austrian trade and the rehabilitating of that country. It decided that the Austrian question was intimately bound up with the economic condition of Central Europe and therefore referred the question to the ministers of commerce of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium for inquiry, especially as to the method of stabilising the exchange.

The military experts have reached complete accord on the question of disarmament.

AUSTRIAN SITUATION.

THE POPE'S LAMENT AND APPEAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

Rome.—The Pope has sent a letter to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, in which His Holiness laments that the "noble illustrious nation of Austria—the ancient defender of Christian civilisation "is now in an absolutely intolerable condition and unable to procure means of subsistence which the Creator provided for mankind. The Pope does not propose a practical solution because that is the duty of the Governments but he has invited Cardinal Gasparri to ask the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See to interpret to their Government the pontiff's desire that they should translate into practice the sentiments of humanity and Christian brotherhood felt by all good men towards Austria's unhappy fate.

CARDIGENSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

MR. L. WILLIAMS SELECTED BY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Cardiganshire Liberal Association has selected Mr. Llewellyn Williams as their candidate by 206 votes against 127 for Mr. Evans. The latter had previously declared he would seek election whatever the Association's decision might be while it is probable that there will be a third candidate in the person of Sir Lewis Loveden-Pryse standing on the anti-waste platform.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

HOW THE 1920 BALANCE SHEET WAS FAKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Farrow's Case was resumed to-day. Sir Laurence Halsey who was appointed Special Manager of the bank by the Chancery Court continuing his evidence dealt with the 1915 Balance Sheet. He said that if the accretions and the false reserve fund were taken into account, there would be deficiency with regard to the creditors, including customers of nearly £340,000 sterling, assuming that the whole of the uncalled capital was called up and with regard to the shareholders' deficiency would be £1,040 thousand sterling. The documents showed Hart's method of arriving at the figures of the 1915 Balance Sheet. Apparently the first edition of the Balance Sheet showed a loss of £266,387 sterling. The four hundred and thirty-five thousand sterling required to cover the loss due to depreciation etc. was obtained by writing up the Dreadnought property for that exact sum. In the 1920 Balance Sheet, advances to customers stood at £1,224,524 sterling including £830,774 to the Dreadnought Company and the smaller amounts to other companies. None of these could have been properly described as advances to the customers, should have come under the heading of investments.

Replying to Sir Richard Muir witness agreed that the 1920 Balance Sheet represented the bank as being more prosperous than in 1915. But for inflation there was deficiency with regard to the shareholders of £2,170 thousand sterling after allowing for the calling up of the whole unpaid capital and deficiency with regard to the creditors and customers of £1,470 thousand.

The advances to the customers included a number of old and dormant debts including what appeared to be bad debt of £51,407 sterling in the name of Messrs. Smith, Crotch and Co.

Evidence has then called showing that Crotch was one of the directors of the company which was formerly called Messrs. Smith Crotch and Co. in which he held twenty thousand shares in 1912.

Witnesses were called to show that owing to alluring advertisements and the balance sheets of the bank they were induced to deposit their money in it. The case was adjourned until January 31st.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.

FALSE BALANCE SHEETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 27.

At the resumption of Mr. Farrow's case to-day, Sir Laurence Halsey continuing his evidence dealt with the 1915, and 1920, balance sheets. Witness showed that there was a deficiency of £1,040,000 sterling in 1915 balance sheet, whereas the original edition showed a loss of only £266,387 sterling. The 1920 balance sheet contained an advance of £111,407 sterling in the name of Smith Crotch and Co. It appeared to be a bad debt and evidence was called to show that Mr. Crotch was Director of the Company. Sir Lawrence Halsey agreed with Sir Richard Muir that the 1920 balance sheet represented the Bank as being more prosperous than in 1919. Further witnesses testified to the alluring advertisements and balance sheets issued by the bank for the purpose of inducing them to deposit money.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION

DETAILS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Sir Francis Younghusband addressing a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the forthcoming expenditon to Mount Everest said that the Alpine Club and the Geographical Society had formed a Mount Everest Committee which included Mr. A. O. F. Meade who ascended the Himalayas to the height of 23 thousand feet. There had been difficulties in immediately securing the services of Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, who originated the idea of ascent, but it was hoped to have that benefit in 1922 when the main attempt would be made. Meanwhile they had chosen as chief of the expedition Colonel Howard Bury, who had travelled extensively in Asia. The preservation of friendly relations with the Tibetans was regarded as of the utmost importance in connection with the expedition. The actual reconnaissance of Mount Everest would be undertaken by Mr. Harold Raeburn, the most experienced mountaineer available in the Alpine Club. Aerial reconnaissance would therefore not be made. Mr. Raeburn would propably leave England in March. Most careful selection was being made of the mountain party.

CABLE ITEMS.

A New York message dated January 25th states that the sterling has reached 3.82¼ dollars the highest for six months.

At the Divorce Court which is the first of the Royal Courts of Justice to summon women jurors, the jury to-day, consisted of six men and six women. A case was down for hearing in which adultery between a wife and her cousin was alleged. Mr. Marshall Hall said that this was an unfortunate case to try before a mixed jury. The Judge said that the ladies must take their share in the proceedings.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INCREASE IN INDIAN ELEMENT RESENTED.

ADVICE NOT TO RELAX EUROPEAN HOLD ON INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

At the East India Association Dr. Cecil Webb-Johnson read a paper on "Medicine in India." He said that the Indian Medical Service was passing gradually into the hands of the Indians. Despite greatly improved conditions, the Englishmen had not adequately responded to the recent appeal for recruits. They all seemed to fear the future. Undeniably the average Englishman objected to being a junior officer under the Indians. There was at present a wave of discontent among the medical men in India. There was little doubt that the status and pay of the assistant and sub-assistant surgeons should be improved.

Colonel Elliott, formerly of the Indian Medical Service said that time had not yet come to relax European hold on India. (Cheers.) Removal of that control would set back the clock of progress and prevent scientific advance. He drew attention to the fact that there were six hundred thousand blind in the villages in India of whom we were not taking care. He urged that the Government of India needed to be wakened up to their responsibilities.

DENNING'S CASE.

MR. MONTAGU PAYS £500 TO DENNING FOR COSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

The India Office announces that Mr. Montagu's attention has been drawn to the press comments with regard to Mr. Justice Bailhache's remarks in the course of a High Court judgment for the defendants that Denning's form of agreement with the Government of India was most unfortunate and misleading. Mr. Montagu now desires it to be known that the form of agreement was altered years ago and the suit was probably not brought on the new form. Nevertheless Mr. Montagu having considered Mr. Justice Bailhache's observations paid Denning £500 sterling on account of his costs.

MR. CHURCHILL AND LORD MILNER.

FORMAL HANDING OVER OF SEALS OF OFFICE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill to-day held an informal discussion on the subject of preliminary arrangements in consequence of the latter's impending appointment as Colonial Secretary. The formal handing over of the seats of office which is attended by some ceremony necessitates the presence of (His Majesty. Lord Milner will relinquish the post as soon as His Majesty's attendance can be secured.

It is understood that Lord Milner intends going abroad as soon as possible.

The War Office to-day was unable to confirm Mr. Churchill's reported impending visit to Mesopotamia and says he is not likely to formulate plans until his appointment has received Royal assent.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN GEORGIAN TOWN.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 4 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

New York.—Fire has wiped out three blocks in the business section of the town of Athens, Georgia. The loss is estimated at four million dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd opened the Byculla Missionary Exhibition in the Bombay Education Society's Grounds on Thursday afternoon, after which Their Excellencies attended the Garden Party.

M. Clemenceau, M. Pietri and M. Furpanis have arrived at Government House.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, last night.

BOMBAY MILLS.

OPERATIVES' DEMAND FOR INCREASE.

OWNERS' OBDURACY.

At a Meeting of the Millowners of Bombay held at the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Thursday, 27th January 1921, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rehimtoola Currimbhoy, M.L.A., it was unanimously resolved that a reply to the following effect be sent by those mills who receive notices from their opreatives:—

As the Mill hands at some mills have asked for large increases it is necessary to inform the operatives.

(1) That since the War, they have received increase of 100 per cent. in pay. (2) Their hours of work have been reduced from 12 to 10 without any sacrifice in pay. (3) They receive an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills do well. (4) Steps are being taken to build dwellings for them. Some of the dwellings are already completed. (5) That cheap grain, cloth and other necessaries of life have been or are offered to them below market rate, and have not been generally taken advantage of. (6) That prices of foodstuffs have gone down much and are still going down.

PROBABLE CLOSING OF MILLS.

Here it is necessary to remind the operatives that the godowns at the Docks are full of English piece-goods. The trade throughout the world is bad and in Bombay trade is declining. The operatives are also reminded that for the last two or three months the Lancashire Mills have only worked half time and the workmen have only received half wages. If the mill operatives in Bombay strike, the Millowners may have to close down the Mills for two or three months. This intimation is meant in good part and asks the mill-hands to consider well before they act. For these reasons their requests for increase of wages cannot be complied with.

KOHINOOR MILL WORKERS STILL OUT

The Kohinoor Mill men have still kept out and the mills have not been opened. Only some three hundred men gathered near the mill gates yesterday morning, but the management were not willing to open the mills to such a small number. So far the men have put forward no demands and it is stated the authorities are unaware of their grievances if they have any. But it is understood the men have made a grievance of the fact that the police case against the arressted stikers have not yet been withdrawn. They have not, however, informed the manager that they are making a grievances of this fact.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CO.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS "DOWN TOOLS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Drivers and conductors of the Calcutta Tramway Company held a meeting last night and decided to stop work from to-day as they did not get their promised increment. The tram service stopped this morning. No car is out.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE BY MADRAS SCAVANGERS.

HELTH OFFICER'S CIRCULAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The scavengers employed both by the Corporation of Madras and by private agencies have all gone on strike in sympathy with other strikers in the city and the streets in the city remained unswept to-day.

The Health Officer has issued the following circular:—With the strike of the employees of the Carnatic Mills the contagion seems to have spread to labour employees of the Corporation. The conservancy coolies threatened to strike yesterday but they were dissuaded from doing so by the executive, yet the contagion seems to have spread slowly to other labour employees of the Corporation. There is an apprehension in the minds of conservancy coolies that they would be molested by strikers in other places and we have had incidents to-day in which some of the men were assaulted with stones by unknown gangs of men. This has caused great trouble in mustering our men for work. We are doing our best in the matter and meanwhile we request the public to help up by burning away in their hearths inflammable matter such as paper, rags, etc., and to throw into the streets as little rubbish as practicable. He also requests the public to encourage and assist their men when on duty.

STILL OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The strike of the Municipal employees continues. Owing to the stoppage of work by conservancy, coolies' streets in the city are in a miserable condition. The health officer with the help of sanitary inspectors is trying his best to make some conservancy arrangements so far as important public institutions are concerned and it appears that labourers employed in this work are harassed by strikers. The Health Officer himself was attacked yesterday by some coolies but he managed to escape. The Assistant Health Officer of the Corporation, while returning in a lorry after dumping rubbish, was attacked by some labourers and received some injuries on his face and is now in hospital.

CALL OF TERLAND

SACRIFICE ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S APPEAL FOR UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL.

NATIONAL COLLEGE TO BE STARTED FROM TUESDAY.

On Thursday night again lectures were delivered on Non-Cooperation before the students of Bombay in the open space behind the Marwadi Vidyalaya. There was a very large audience. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

MR. DESHPANDE

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said from both the colleges and the schools in his part of the country 500 boys had given up their studies. If such a thing had taken place in his province which was backward the only thing they in Bombay could do was to empty the colleges all at once and that too soon.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI

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Some people thought that the best way to right their wrongs was to co-operate and go to the Councils and play their humble parts in opposition and co-operation, and thus obtain Swaraja by some devices. But the nation was more honourable than that and a programme was given to them by Mahatma Gandhi. He did not ask them to shed the blood and die. He asked them to live, and live the life of freedom and not the lives of dogs. He asked them to vindicate in the lives of each one of them the honour of their land and women that had been outraged. By no action of theirs would they confess that they were slaves They should not cooperate even by opposition; their presence even would be misunderstood in the Councils. They should not touch the Councils even with a pair of tongs. They should ignore the very presence of the Government in their midst and they must be determined that at the end of nine months their presence would come to an end. They must remember they had to achieve Swaraja within the next eight months, and every day their responsibility increased.

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(Continued on next page.)

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

SETTLEMENT OF EASTERN QUESTIONS.

GREEK AND TURKISH REPRESENTATIVES TO BE INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The Inter-Allied Conference has decided that an Allied Conference in which the Greek and the Turkish representatives will participate will shortly assemble in London with a view to reaching a settlement of the eastern questions.

WHY DISARMAMENT QUESTION WAS NOT DISPOSED OF

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFERS WITH FRENCH MINISTER OF REPARATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The dissatisfaction at the failure of the conference to dispose immediately of the disarmament question is largely due to the apprehension that the discussion of reparations, which is of the most vital importance to France, may be postponed. Mr. Lloyd George invited M. Loucheur, the French minister of reparations, to luncheon yesterday and conversed with him at length on the subject of Germany paying the reparations in kind. It is known that M. Loucheur has most definite views on this subject and will only consent to German labour being employed on the reconstruction of the devastated districts provided that French labour is not thereby thrown out of employment. M. Loucheur also objects to payment in kind, unless the imported German goods do not compete with the French goods

The "Petit Parisien" understands that certain quantity of numerous goods, which Germany has already assigned to export, will be accepted as payment of reparations, provided that the German combines assure their sale abroad and not merely in France and pay the receipts to the French Treasury.

FINANCING AUSTRIAN TRADE

QUESTIONS TO ALLIES' MINISTERS OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 11-20 a.m., Jan. 27.

Paris.—The Conference this morning considered the proposals with regard to the financing of Austrian trade and the rehabilitating of that country. It decided that the Austrian question was intimately bound up with the economic condition of Central Europe and therefore referred the question to the ministers of commerce of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium for inquiry, especially as to the method of stabilising the exchange.

The military experts have reached complete accord on the question of disarmament.

AUSTRIAN SITUATION.

THE POPE'S LAMENT AND APPEAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

Rome.—The Pope has sent a letter to the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, in which His Holiness laments that the "noble illustrious nation of Austria—the ancient defender of Christian civilisation "is now in an absolutely intolerable condition and unable to procure means of subsistence which the Creator provided for mankind. The Pope does not propose a practical solution because that is the duty of the Governments but he has invited Cardinal Gasparri to ask the diplomatists accredited to the Holy See to interpret to their Government the pontiff's desire that they should translate into practice the sentiments of humanity and Christian brotherhood felt by all good men towards Austria's unhappy fate.

CARDIGENSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

MR. L. WILLIAMS SELECTED BY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Cardiganshire Liberal Association has selected Mr. Llewellyn Williams as their candidate by 206 votes against 127 for Mr. Evans. The latter had previously declared he would seek election whatever the Association's decision might be while it is probable that there will be a third candidate in the person of Sir Lewis Lovedon-Pryse standing on the anti-waste platform.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

HOW THE 1920 BALANCE SHEET WAS FAKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Farrow's Case was resumed to-day. Sir Laurence Halsey who was appointed Special Manager of the bank by the Chancery Court continuing his evidence dealt with the 1915 Balance Sheet. He said that if the accretions and the false reserve fund were taken into account, there would be deficiency with regard to the creditors, including customers of nearly £340,000 sterling, assuming that the whole of the uncalled capital was called up and with regard to the shareholders' deficiency would be £1,040 thousand sterling. The documents showed Hart's method of arriving at the figures of the 1915 Balance Sheet. Apparently the first edition of the Balance Sheet showed a loss of £266,387 sterling. The four hundred and thirty-five thousand sterling required to cover the loss due to depreciation etc. was obtained by writing up the Dreadnought property for that exact sum. In the 1920 Balance Sheet, advances to customers stood at £1,224,524 sterling including £830,774 to the Dreadnought Company and the smaller amounts to other companies. None of these could have been properly described as advances to the customers, should have come under the heading of investments.

Replying to Sir Richard Muir witness agreed that the 1920 Balance Sheet represented the bank as being more prosperous than in 1915. But for inflation there was deficiency with regard to the shareholders of £2,170 thousand sterling after allowing for the calling up of the whole unpaid capital and deficiency with regard to the creditors and customers of £1,470 thousand.

The advances to the customers included a number of old and dormant debts including what appeared to be bad debt of £51,407 sterling in the name of Messrs. Smith, Crotch and Co.

Evidence has then called showing that Crotch was one of the directors of the company which was formerly called Messrs. Smith Crotch and Co. in which he held twenty thousand shares in 1912.

Witnesses were called to show that owing to alluring advertisements and the balance sheets of the bank they were induced to deposit their money in it. The case was adjourned until January 31st.

SYSTEMATIC FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC.

FALSE BALANCE SHEETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 27.

At the resumption of Mr. Farrow's case to-day, Sir Laurence Halsey continuing his evidence dealt with the 1915, and 1920, balance sheets. Witness showed that there was a deficiency of £1,040,000 sterling in 1915 balance sheet, whereas the original edition showed a loss of only £266,387 sterling. The 1920 balance sheet contained an advance of £111,407 sterling in the name of Smith Crotch and Co. It appeared to be a bad debt and evidence was called to show that Mr. Crotch was Director of the Company. Sir Lawrence Halsey agreed with Sir Richard Muir that the 1920 balance sheet represented the Bank as being more prosperous than in 1919. Further witnesses testified to the alluring advertisements and balance sheets issued by the bank for the purpose of inducing them to deposit money.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION

DETAILS OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

Sir Francis Younghusband addressing a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the subject of the forthcoming expenditure to Mount Everest said that the Alpine Club and the Geographical Society had formed a Mount Everest Committee which included Mr. A. O. F. Meade who ascended the Himalayas to the height of 23 thousand feet. There had been difficulties in immediately securing the services of Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, who originated the idea of ascent, but it was hoped to have that benefit in 1922 when the main attempt would be made. Meanwhile they had chosen as chief of the expedition Colonel Howard Bury, who had travelled extensively in Asia. The preservation of friendly relations with the Tibetans was regarded as of the utmost importance in connection with the expedition. The actual reconnaissance of Mount Everest would be undertaken by Mr. Harold Raeburn, the most experienced mountaineer available in the Alpine Club. Aerial reconnaissance would therefore not be made. Mr. Raeburn would propably leave England in March. Most careful selection was being made of the mountain party.

CABLE ITEMS.

A New York message dated January 25th states that the sterling has reached 3.82¼ dollars the highest for six months.

At the Divorce Court which is the first of the Royal Courts of Justice to summon women jururs, the jury to-day, consisted of six men and six women. A case was down for hearing in which adultery between a wife and her cousin was alleged. Mr. Marshall Hall said that this was an unfortunate case to try before a mixed jury. The Judge said that the ladies must take their share in the proceedings.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

INCREASE IN INDIAN ELEMENT RESENTED.

ADVICE NOT TO RELAX EUROPEAN HOLD ON INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 27.

At the East India Association Dr. Cecil Webb-Johnson read a paper on "Medicine in India." He said that the Indian Medical Service was passing gradually into the hands of the Indians. Despite greatly improved conditions, the Englishmen had not adequately responded to the recent appeal for recruits. They all seemed to fear the future. Undeniably the average Englishman objected to being a junior officer under the Indians. There was at present a wave of discontent among the medical men in India. There was little doubt that the status and pay of the assistant and sub-assistant surgeons should be improved.

Colonel Elliott, formerly of the Indian Medical Service said that time had not yet come to relax European hold on India. (Cheers.) Removal of that control would set back the clock of progress and prevent scientific advance. He drew attention to the fact that there were six hundred thousand blind in the villages in India of whom we were not taking care. He urged that the Government of India needed to be wakened up to their responsibilities.

DENNING'S CASE.

MR. MONTAGU PAYS £500 TO DENNING FOR COSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

The India Office announces that Mr. Montagu's attention has been drawn to the press comments with regard to Mr. Justice Bailhache's remarks in the course of a High Court judgment for the defendants that Denning's form of agreement with the Government of India was most unfortunate and misleading. Mr. Montagu now desires it to be known that the form of agreement was altered years ago and the suit was probably not brought on the new form. Nevertheless Mr. Montagu having considered Mr. Justice Bailhache's observations paid Denning £500 sterling on account of his costs.

MR. CHURCHILL AND LORD MILNER.

FORMAL HANDING OVER OF SEALS OF OFFICE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill to-day held an informal discussion on the subject of preliminary arrangements in consequence of the latter's impending appointment as Colonial Secretary. The formal handing over of the seats of office which is attended by some ceremony necessitates the presence of (His Majesty. Lord Milner will relinquish the post as soon as His Majesty's attendance can be secured.

It is understood that Lord Milner intends going abroad as soon as possible.

The War Office to-day was unable to confirm Mr. Churchill's reported impending visit to Mesopotamia and says he is not likely to formulate plans until his appointment has received Royal assent.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN GEORGIAN TOWN.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT 4 MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

New York.—Fire has wiped out three blocks in the business section of the town of Athens, Georgia. The loss is estimated at four million dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd opened the Byculla Missionary Exhibition in the Bombay Education Society's Grounds on Thursday afternoon, after which Their Excellencies attended the Garden Party.

M. Clemenceau, M. Pietri and M. Furpaus have arrived at Government House.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, last night.

BOMBAY MILLS.

OPERATIVES' DEMAND FOR INCREASE.

OWNERS' OBDURACY.

At a Meeting of the Millowners of Bombay held at the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Thursday, 27th January 1921, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Rehimtoola Currimbhoy, M.L.A., it was unanimously resolved that a reply to the following effect be sent by those mills who receive notices from their opreatives:—

As the Mill hands at some mills have asked for large increases it is necessary to inform the operatives.

(1) That since the War, they have received increase of 100 per cent. in pay. (2) Their hours of work have been reduced from 12 to 10 without any sacrifice in pay. (3) They receive an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills do well. (4) Steps are being taken to build dwellings for them. Some of the dwellings are already completed. (5) That cheap grain, cloth and other necessaries of life have been or are offered to them below market rate, and have not been generally taken advantage of. (6) That prices of foodstuffs have gone down much and are still going down.

PROBABLE CLOSING OF MILLS.

Here it is necessary to remind the operatives that the godowns at the Docks are full of English piece-goods. The trade throughout the world is bad and in Bombay trade is declining. The operatives are also reminded that for the last two or three months the Lancashire Mills have only worked half time and the workmen have only received half wages. If the mill operatives in Bombay strike, the Millowners may have to close down the Mills for two or three months. This intimation is meant in good part and asks the mill-hands to consider well before they act. For these reasons their requests for increase of wages cannot be complied with.

KOHINOOR MILL WORKERS STILL OUT

The Kohinoor Mill men have still kept out and the mills have not been opened. Only some three hundred men gathered near the mill gates yesterday morning, but the management were not willing to open the mills to such a small number. So far the men have put forward no demands and it is stated the authorities are unaware of their grievances if they have any. But it is understood the men have made a grievance of the fact that the police case against the arressted stikers have not yet been withdrawn. They have not, however, informed the manager that they are making a grievances of this fact.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CO.

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS "DOWN TOOLS"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Drivers and conductors of the Calcutta Tramway Company held a meeting last night and decided to stop work from to-day as they did not get their promised increment. The tram service stopped this morning. No car is out.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE BY MADRAS SCAVANGERS.

HELTH OFFICER'S CIRCULAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The scavengers employed both by the Corporation of Madras and by private agencies have all gone on strike in sympathy with other strikers in the city and the streets in the city remained unswept to-day.

The Health Officer has issued the following circular:—With the strike of the employees of the Carnatic Mills the contagion seems to have spread to labour employes of the Corporation. The conservancy coolies threatened to strike yesterday but they were dissuaded from doing so by the executive, yet the contagion seems to have spread slowly to other labour employees of the Corporation. There is an apprehension in the minds of conservancy coolies that they would be molested by strikers in other places and we have had incidents to-day in which some of the men were assaulted with stones by unknown gangs of men. This has caused great trouble in mustering our men for work. We are doing our best in the matter and meanwhile we request the public to help up by burning away in their hearths inflammable matter such as paper, rags, etc., and to throw into the streets as little rubbish as practicable. He also requests the public to encourage and assist their men when on duty.

STILL OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The strike of the Municipal employees continues. Owing to the stoppage of work by conservancy, coolies' streets in the city are in a miserable condition. The health officer with the help of sanitary inspectors is trying his best to make some conservancy arrangements so far as important public institutions are concerned and it appears that labourers employed in this work are harassed by strikers. The Health Officer himself was attacked yesterday by some coolies but he managed to escape. The Assistant Health Officer of the Corporation, while returning in a lorry after dumping rubbish, was attacked by some labourers and received some injuries on his face and is now in hospital.

CALL OF TERLAND

SACRIFICE ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVEMENT.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI'S APPEAL FOR UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL.

NATIONAL COLLEGE TO BE STARTED FROM TUESDAY.

On Thursday night again lectures were delivered on Non-Cooperation before the students of Bombay in the open space behind the Marwadi Vidyalaya. There was a very large audience. Mr. V. J. Patel presided.

MR. DESHPANDE

Mr. G. B. Deshpande said from both the colleges and the schools in his part of the country 500 boys had given up their studies. If such a thing had taken place in his province which was backward the only thing they in Bombay could do was to empty the colleges all at once and that too soon.

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(Continued on next page.)

IRISH REPRISALS.

GEN. STRICKLAND'S DEFENCE.

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY BROKEN UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

In the course of an interview in Cork, General Strickland defended the official reprisals. He admitted they were deplorable and criticised by the soldiers but the effects were salutary. He said that houses were only destroyed when their occupants were known to sympathise with the organisers of the ambushes or when they refused information. He believed that the reprisals strengthened the hands of the people who were unwilling to participate in but helpless to prevent ambushes.

General Strickland expressed the opinion that the organisation of the Irish Republican army was being broken up, its communications smashed and that the local bodies were being dealt with in detail. In evidence of this he pointed out that nothing had been accomplished during the recent attacks on the barracks. The assailants had always been easily repulsed. He concluded by declaring that courts-martial were absolutely fair and a special corps of trained court-martial officers was being established.

"BLOODY SUNDAY" MURDERS

TRIAL BEGINS IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

The trial by court-martial of three men named, Conway, Potter and Teeling alleged to be implicated in the "Bloody Sunday" murders began in the Dublin City Hall today, which was very closely guarded. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of murder or alternatively manslaughter of Lieutenant Angliss of the Enniskilling Fusiliers.

The prosecution said that five from a party of twenty assailants forced entry into the room occupied by Lt. Angliss and another officer who providentially escaped. The other members of the party raised an alarm. Owing to the timely appearance of a party of the Black and Tans, the party fled after Lt. Angliss had been shot dead.

The officer commanding the Black and Tans gave evidence of the shooting through the letter-box of the house in the course of resistance to their entry.

Teeling was wounded while attempting to scale the garden-wall. The case was adjourned.

NEW ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

SIR E. CARSON REFUSES LEADERSHIP OF UNIONIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

Notwithstanding appeals from an influential deputation of the Ulsterites Sir Edward Carson has declined to accept the leadership of the Unionist Party in the new Ulster Parliament owing to strain upon his health, but he has agreed to retain the chairmanship of the Ulster Unionists in the Imperial Parliament. Sir James Craig will probably be invited to accept the leadership.

CRIMINAL LIBEL AND SEDITION.

INTERESTING CASE IN CAIRO SUPREME COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

Cairo.—In the Supreme Court Sir William Willcocks and Colonel M. R. Kennedy were charged with criminally libelling Sir Murdoch Macdonald and sedition. Col. Kennedy was not present owing to illness. His case was postponed. Sir William Willcocks pleaded not guilty and claimed justification.

The Crown Prosecutor alleged that Sir William Willcocks' charges had aroused popular excitement culminating in the bombing of the Minister of Public Works. Much interest is being evinced in the trial which will probably be of a lengthy nature.

TILAK HIGH SCHOOL OPENED

(From our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR BUNDER Jan 27.

Professor Vasvani opened the Tilak National High school with nearly two hundred non-cooperating students. The school is under the control of the school baord of the Congress Committee. Qualified and capable teachers ready to serve on nominal pay on the principle of utmost sacrifice is an urgent need. The present teachers have opened an *ashram* to live a life of simplicity and idealism.

Mr. Gandhi, addressing a Calcutta ladies meeting on Thursday, urged them to take away their brothers and sons from Government schools and colleges, to give up luxury and use Swadeshi articles.

The strike of men of the Burn and Co., Howrah, workshop came to an end yesterday.

The Railway Committee's sittings in Madras came to an end on Wednesday evening and the members left yesterday for Bombay where the sittings will commence on Monday.

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

SHORT TIME WORK DISCUSSED.

WORKERS ASKED TO REDOUBLE ACTIVITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

The reports read at the Congress of the Miners' International Federation in London showed that the trade depression was universal. Short time was being worked in most countries and stocks of coal were accumulating. The Conference passed a unanimous resolution moved by the French and the Belgian organisations and supported by the German organisation calling upon the Workers to redouble their activities in favour of nationalisation of mines.

RUHR MINERS WORKING OVERTIME.

TO CARRY OUT SPA AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., Jan. 27.

The Miners' International Federation Committee was resumed in London to-day. A report was read, which pointed out that the sole exception to short time was, Germany where the Ruhr miners were working overtime to carry out the Spa Agreement it is alleged, at a price below the world price.

STOCKS OF COAL ACCUMULATING.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 27.

The International Miners' Conference concluded to-day with a resolution noting the statement of the German delegates that stocks of nine hundred thousand tons of coal in the Ruhr district and three hundred thousand in Upper Silesia had at present accumulated and could be distributed inland in compliance with the Spa agreement if transport were available, and also noting that there are accumulations of coal in most mining countries. The resolution urged that such anomalies should not be allowed.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF FULL TIME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 27.

The succession of announcements of works closing down or adopting short-time is pleasantly broken by the news that some Welsh Tinplate works are reopening, whilst lace factories in Ayrshire which have been on short-time for the last six months have now resumed full-time.

DESTROYING LEPROSY BACILLI.

SIR LEONARD ROGERS' DISCOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

Sir Leonard Rogers, who has returned from Calcutta after 27 years in the Indian Medical Service reports that he has discovered a system of treatment for destroying the leprosy bacilli in human tissues. He states that he has got nearer to this than any other British scientist. In the course of an interview Sir Leonard Rogers gave instances of the results of his system. One leper had recovered his sight. Another had gained the sense of touch and yet another who could not walk three hundred yards now walked ten miles. He declared that he had followed up the experiments made by the American Dr. Heiser, in the Philippine islands who injected *chaulmogra* oil. Sir Leonard Rogers subsequently obtained soluble sodium salt of unsaturated fatty acids forming a bulk of this oil and made injections. Reactions occurred destroying the leprosy bacilli. He concluded that it was not yet possible to say that he had found a permanent cure, but there were good grounds for hoping that real cures would be obtained.

POSSIBILITY OF PERMANENT CURE.

GUARDED STATEMENT BY SIR L. ROGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 27.

Interviewed by the "Daily News" correspondent at Cambridge with regard to his efforts to find a cure for leprosy, Sir Leonard Rogers said guardedly. "Before long we shall obtain further information regarding the likelihood of permanent causes" he declared that owing to the long incubation period of the disease it was not yet possible to say whether any cases had been permanently cured, but there were now good grounds for hoping that real cures might be obtained.

CALL OF MOTHERLAND.

(Continued from previous page.)

ladies; to attend the meeting and freely discuss the problem before them.

DIFFICULTIES.

Concerning the Students themselves:—

1. Majority of the Medical Students either belong to the middle class or to the poor class—some partly supported while others wholly supported the expense in this college being an average of Rs. 1000 a year. The students in order to meet this expense, either partly or wholly, have borrowed loans of money or they receive scholarship or some help, for which help they have made certain agreement with the creditors British or State Government or some private individuals.

Now if they withdraw from the College, they break the terms of agreements (Here comes Criminal charges and forfeit the help at present and in future if they wish to resume their studies.)

2. There are several students in this College, who are married and have got children, who are supported from the loan the students have drawn for the studies in this Colleges.

After the withdrawal of such students what is to be done for the maintenance of their families?

3. The sacrifice, which the medical students are called upon to make is far greater than the one made by the Arts, Laws or Commerce Students. Whatever the students are taught in whatever a language or by whatsoever a person, it the one standard of education (Medical) which education can in no way denationalise the students. The Grant Medical College of Bombay is the best of its kind in the whole of India and the abolishment of this by the Government would be a great loss to the medical students in future. The college may be abolished if the students withdraw from it.

Now suppose the medical students withdraw from the college and also suppose if this Non-Cooperation Movement fails (God Forbid), then

(a) Can the Medical students have one National Medical College on a sound footing so as to give them good teaching, to resume their studies? But to start a Medical College without the help of the Government, and especially the Anatomical and Physiological Departments, seems to be impossible; or

(b) can the medical students be justified to request the Government to open the College again for them?;

If not then

(c) They cannot resume this line, except by joining the Yunani or Ayurvaidic Colleges, in which they have no good faith

(d) The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students cannot make any use of the knowledge they have received upto now in the Medical College.

So they can only

(e) either join Arts or Commerce (National) Colleges.

(f) or take up some services which may not procure for them more than Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per month, which sum of money may fall short to maintain themselves and their families, to discharge any debt they might have incurred till—now or to discharge any obligatory duties imposed upon them by their parents or families.

Concerning the Public at large:—

1. After the withdrawal of the students the Hospital may cease to run—Thus the poor public will be deprived of Free Medical Help.

2. This College being closed and there being no National College no new Doctors will come out to serve the Indian public in various hospitals and private dispensaries in the whole of India.

MEETING OF ST. XAVIER'S STUDENTS

A meeting of the students of St. Xavier's College only will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. in the Gandharv Mahavidyalaya Hall, when Dr. Savarkar Mr. L. G. Khare and others will address the meeting.

NATIONAL COLLEGE TO BE OPENED ON TUESDAY

The Bombay Students' Non-Cooperation Board announces that a National College will be opened from Tuesday in Bombay. The Board wants to prepare separate register of all those:—

(1) Who want to go in for propoganda work immediately.

(2) Who want to join the National College that is to be started shortly.

So all those who have already withdrawn from their colleges and also those who wish to withdraw should give the required information from 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. in the Board's Office at the Indian Home Rule League Office Girgaum.

Arrangements are also made for boarding and lodging of the N. C. O. students, who find it difficult to leave college on account of any such difficulty. Names should be registered with Mr. Deshpande, Kamat's Chawl, Thakurdwar.

RATNAGIRI STUDENTS' N. C. O. COMMITTE.

A Committee of some thirty Non-Cooperating students from the Ratnagiri District has been formed to carry on the N. C. O. propaganda in that district. The students who wish to join should send their names to S. K. Patil, Secretary "The Ratnagiri District Students'- N. C. O. Committee, Ambevadi 'E' 17, Bombay 4.

LAHORE COLLEGES AFFECTED.

ONLY 5 PER CENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING

From Our Correspondent

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

There has been nearly a complete strike in the two colleges in Lahore namely the Sanatan Dharma College and the D. A. V. College to-day, about five per cent. of the pupils only attending a partial strike is reported in the Dial Singh College. In each case a demand for disaffiliation of the institutions has been made. So far some thirty students have left the D. A. V. College in pursuance of Non-cooperation.

S.D. COLLEGE STUDENTS' ULTIMATUM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The students of Lahore colleges who went to Gujranwala yesterday, returned to Lahore by the night train. There was considerable stir in the D. A. V. college and other hostels when these students came back.

This morning the Sanatan Dharma College students did not attend lectures and held a meeting in the college, when they passed a resolution requesting the principal to disaffiliate the college from the University within seven days. Otherwise they would permanently leave the college. In the meanwhile they would be on strike and would not attend classes.

The D. A. V. College students who were present in large numbers in the Gujranwala meeting yesterday did not show much excitement to-day and the majority of them attended classes. Only one section of the first year class did not attend lectures in the afternoon. The college authorities are however arranging to open a non-University department for those students who want to have non-University education. It is stated that students are arranging to hold another meeting at Gujranwala on Saturday, when students from Amritsar and other places are expected to join.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' STRIKE

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The students' strike situation remained unchanged yesterday. The presence of Mr. Gandhi kept up the enthusiasm. As the leaders have already declared their disapproval of picketing and obstruction, the students resorted to moral persuasion. Two meetings were held yesterday in Calcutta at which speeches were delivered urging students to leave their colleges. Attendance was very poor at the Medical College and the Campbell Medical School. The news reached here of closing of more colleges and schools in the moffussil.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN GOODS.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO MERCHANTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a meeting of Marwari and up-country merchants of Barabazar. He urged them to boycott foreign goods, give up trade in foreign goods especially foreign piece-goods, and appealed for monetary help in the cause of winning Swaraj. The seed-dealers gave him rupees ten thousand and promised more. Brisk collection of money is going on.

UNREST AMONG BENARES STUDENTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 26.

The students are again restive and interfered with a public meeting held to protest against the rumoured transfer of the Benares Sanskrit College to the Hindu University and the reduction of Queen's College to the status of an intermediate college.

AGITATION IN GUJRAT COLLEGE

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 27.

There is a great stir amidst the student world of Gujrat. The college students held a meeting this noon and adopted resolution congratulating the Bengal students. Several students spoke on the lead given by Bengal and the necessity of leaving the Gujrat college. Principal Robertson attended with cigar in mouth. Professor Swaminarayana has resigned service. Fifteen students have non-cooperated.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

OLICY TO BE CONTINUED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 27.

With regard to Mr. Kelkar's offer of three lakhs of rupees to the Manager of the New Poona College to enable the Managing Committee to convert it into a National College, Mr. V. G. Apte, the Principal has issued the following statement to the press under instructions from the board of life members of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali.

The statement says:—"It is feared that some of the statements with reference to the New Poona College made at the public meetings and appearing in the press are imperfect and likely to cause misunderstanding in the minds of several of our sympathisers. The board, therefore think it desirable to declare that they adhere to the manifesto issued by them on November 30th last and request the public not to believe without due inquiries any statements contrary to their declared policy. The manifesto referred to above affirmed the determination of the board to continue the college on old lines in co-operation with the Government.

BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS

MEN RESUME WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The workmen of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills who have been on strike resumed work, since this morning.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASE TAXATION.

COMMISSIONER'S COMPLACENCY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dalholkar yesterday, when the adjourned discussion on the budget estimates was resumed.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand did not think the general tax was the only source from which they could meet an increase in their expenditure. He suggested a proper investigation to find out if there were new sources of income. He asked them to pause before consenting to an increase in the general tax and to restrict their expenditure to what was unavoidably necessary.

Dr. D. B. P. Master said they would have to incur under any circumstances the necessary increases in the expenditure for the sanitary improvement of the city, and it was for those who opposed an increase in general taxation to show that they had sufficient funds to meet the extra expenditure. He was not in favour of increasing taxation if it could be avoided.

APATHY OF EUROPEANS.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said the roads in the city, apart from the main thoroughfares, were in as bad a condition as before. Then they had not got a sufficient supply of water, and there were many other such things of which the people complained. These were the benefits which they received from their increasing budgets. The European members of the Corporation took no interest, either out of apathy or on account of incapacity, in the budget.

The President said the remark had no bearing on the budget discussion. He considered it unjustified.

NO FURTHER TAXING OF THE POOR.

Mr. Kamdar said he was quite justified in making the remark and failed to see why it should be resented. The Europeans had their conveniences and comforts and made no complaints. They had never heard complaints from that quarter, and the only conclusion was that they either made no complaints or made people believe that they were such poor lambs that though they groaned under the complaints, yet they said nothing about their troubles. The increase in the general tax would come out of the pockets of the poor, and these would clamour for more wages. He wished the motor tax was increased instead, or the water rate in the case of such bodies as the Port Trust.

Mr. P. J. Marzban pleaded for retrenchment in expenditure. He enquired why they wanted to have a large surplus balance of twenty lakhs of rupees when the Act required them to have a balance of only one lakh? He agreed with Mr. Kamdar that they should raise the tax on water supplied to the Port Trust, Railways, mills and factories.

WHY NOT TAX MOTORS?

Mr. N. M. Joshi was afraid they could not avoid increasing the taxation unless the prices of commodities went down. He would support the proposed increase in the general tax because no other way had been suggested by which they could meet the increase in expenditure. He would have preferred a direct tax on motor cars and lorries and such other things, so that it might not be shifted on the shoulders of the poor. As to the question of economy, if they really cared for it they should appoint a committee to investigate into the matter.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the city of Bombay could congratulate itself that during the last few years it had had the same rate of general tax while other cities of equal size had had an increased rate. It would not do to say they wanted improvements carried out and then to oppose an increase in taxation when the budget came before them. And after all what would the people have to pay on account of the proposed increase in the general tax? A tenant paying a rent of Rs. 30 per month would have to pay only about annas eight more per month. Could this crush the tenants? They would be starving the essential needs of the city if they refused the necessary expenditure.

INCREASED TAXATION OF HOUSE.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said he would have voted for the proposed increase if he were sure that the people would get the necessary amenities and comforts. But what was the state of affairs? They found that their roads, water supply and housing conditions were in an extremely bad condition and their complaints were quite disregarded.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla said they were bound to bare an increase in taxation if they wanted to have more money for making improvements in their drainage, roads, water supply, etc.

AGAINST SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET.

Mr. H. B. Clayton Municipal Commissioner, said as regarded the suggestion not to raise the general tax at present and to meet any deficiency later on by a supplemental budget, he did not think it would be wise to adopt such a policy. He thought it would be exceedingly inappropriate to adopt on the present occasion what was an emergency measure. The rational form of administration was to get a form of taxation which would be constant as long as possible. An alteration of the general tax in the middle of the year would put everybody to a great deal of inconvenience. It was as he had said an emergency measure and it would be exceedingly undesirable to contemplate deliberately such a method of taxation. It should be adopted only in the case of an unforeseen contingency.

"BETTER THAN LONDON STREETS"!

Continuing, the Commissioner said it had been argued that they landlords had now to incur for repairs an expenditure of Rs. 3 in place of Re. 1 before the war, and that therefore they should not be burdened with further taxation. Now, the Municipality was exactly in the position of the landlords. In order to repair its roads, or "kutchra" waggons, or build a new body for "kutchra" cars or perform any other such work, the Municipality had to pay Rs. 3 in place of Re. 1 that it used to pay before the war. It was wonderful that their expenses had not gone up higher than they actually had. As to the complaints about the condition of the roads, they would find that they were making vast improvements there, and in point of sanitation the streets in London were not as clear as those in Bombay.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned till to-day.

SUSPENDING U. S. NAVAL BUILDING.

SENATOR BORAH'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

JAP.-AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 27.

A Washington message states that the Senate has adopted the resolution introduced by Senator Borah asking the Senate Naval Committee for information whether it is advisable or feasible to suspend American naval building for six months.

The protracted Jap-American negotiations with regard to the Californian anti-alien land legislation and definition of the rights of the Japanese in the United States have come to a successful termination.

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

REMARKABLE STRIDES MADE BY JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 27.

Lloyd's register has issued the annual summary of the world's mercantile shipbuilding including only vessels of over a hundred tons. The summary shows that the world's production has fallen sharply from 7,144,000 tons in 1919 to 5,861,000 tons in 1920. The latter figure, however, is still an increase of two and a half millions over 1913 which was the prewar record. The report discloses remarkable strides made by Japan whose total output was 456,642 tons being nearly equal to her whole output for ten years prior to the war. Countries with the largest outputs were the United States, Japan, Holland and Canada totalling 3,275,595 tons comprising 86 per cent. of the total output abroad. The total tonnage launched in the Dominions in 1920 was 203,644 or 155,000 less than in 1919.

PROFITS IN SHIPPING BUSINESS.

MR. HOULDER'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Jan. 27.

Mr. Houlder presiding at the Annual Meeting of the Houlder Line said, he believed that present depression was overdone and that we might expect some little rebound which would enable business to be resumed and developed with a moderate margin of profit

TASK BEFORE LORD READING.

COL. WEDGWOOD INTERVIEWED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 27.

Colonel Wedgwood, interviewed regarding Lord Reading's appointment, said: "The chief point is that he will be an autocrat. Lord Reading has the complete confidence of the Prime Minister and anything he might decide to do will be supported by the Cabinet which is as much as to say by Parliament. At the same time I am not at all sure that anybody can now be a successful Viceroy. Feeling between races has gone too deep in India. I believe Lord Reading will make an effort to see the Nationalist leaders and to find out from them if there is any chance of cooperation on reasonable lines. That would at least show him the exasperation of India's people at the present time. In my opinion the feeling among Indian people that they are not treated as equals is at the root of most difficulties."

GANDHI AND BURMA.

SUGGESTED PROHIBITION ORDER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

The "Rangoon Mail", commenting on the opposition to Mr. Gandhi's visit to Burma, says:—

"There would be nothing more graciously irritating to the public feelings or more unnecessary from any point of view than the order of prohibition. Such an order instead of serving its purpose will only increase the public discontent."

CALCUTTA LETTER.

MAHATMA LEADS THE CITY!

ANXIETY IN EXALTED CIRCLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Sir P. C. Ray, who has just returned from England, and who has been preaching in Calcutta during the last 24 months or so asking students to give up study, stick to trade, and demolish the Law College, has been apprised by Mr. C. R. Das, and a host of Non-Cooperationists including (it is rumoured) Mahatma Gandhi that it was time to be stirring! The gallant and loyal-Swadeshi chemist is at his wit's end! If he does not join the standard of Gandhi Maharaj, all students will charge him with falsehood uttered at various meetings in Calcutta in which he pathetically told the boys to give up study! There is Sir Ashutosh Mukherji to be afraid of at the same time. A salary of one thousand and five hundred is to be considered, and Sir P. C. Ray, supports a lot of poor students with this money, himself going in rags. Indeed his dress is even simpler than that of the Mahatma's. In vain does he plead ill-health, old age, and that he "wasn't serious when he so said!" The very students utter their loud cries of defiance, at the same time the hoarse bellowing of the University echoes in his ears. Surely his is a condition not to be envied. Who knew that people in Calcutta would now be required to stick to their past lectures?

TREMBLING LIKE ASPEN LEAVES.

The officials, the rich men, the flatters, the toadies, the big traders (to whom hartals mean loss of money) are trembling at their respective posts at the deafening chorus from hundreds of thousands of Bengali throats gathered together to listen to the Mahatma's open air speech. "How long will he remain in Calcutta?" is the question put by every Government official and flatterer, and a melancholy ejaculation emanates from them then they are told "one month". Meanwhile every mother's son is uttering his threatening demand that his father must give up employment under the bureaucracy. A sad picture was seen by me yesterday, as a friend of mine said "My second son also non-cooperates from to-day! My daughter of whom expected much has non-cooperated at the Bethune College!" It was hard for me to sympathise with his lot, as the picture was so ludicrous that none could help laughing. Another Bengali high up in the Government service but somewhat superstitious abused Mahatma Gandhi fearing his sons would on their arrival ask him to throw up his lucrative job. The same night th fellow had a dream and a terrible dream too, namely that the Mahatma was sittin on his tightened chest and the victim lay sprawling in the last agonies of death! On rising from bed he joined his palms and went to an admirer of Mahatma Gandhi and apologised to him, since the Mahatma himself could not be reached at. C. I. D. men in very plain dress infest the Senate Hall, and I learnt from the big establishment of Messrs. Jaharlall Panna Lall, the celebrated cloth merchants, that they have been "told" by unknown boys to stop selling Bilati dhotis. Probably on the day the Duke arrives the city will be without any traffic as from the private coachman to the tram driver all will non-cooperate and prevent men from seeing any *tamasha*.

SIR ASHUTOSH SPEAKS.

There was a great meeting held in the Senate Hall the other evening which was presided over by Sir Ashutosh Mukherji. He said:—"This is, boys, your National University". Loud cries of No! No! "Am I a slave? Is Sir B. C. Bose a slave? Was Bunkin Chatterjee a slave? They are all graduates of this University. How then is this University styled by you the *Gulamkhana* or slave manufacturing institution?" "But the vast majority are slaves. You only mention a few. They are not independent after all. Give up your Knighthood and the Government grant and we shall be satisfied if you then call this University a national institution." Sir Ashutosh said, "if only one student was left, the University would remain open. It will remain open even if not a student is there!" He led the cry of "Bande Mataram" himself which would have been sedition a decade back for an Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. In reply he received volleys of "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai."

ANTICS OF PROFESSORS.

Eminent men are now charged with inhuman actions. Dr. Watts of the Scottish Churches College and Dr. Urquhart are alleged to have kicked two boys lying flat at the gates of the college. Dr. Urquhart denies the charge on paper and I have not yet seen any letter of explanation from Principal Watts. Bengali professors are charged with walking over the bodies of the living pavement at University buildings. Some of them deny, and even a lady B. L. examinee trod upon the limbs of her brethren right in front of the Senate Hall. The boys say the kicking was suffered silently in true N. C. O. non-violent style. Mrs. Right Principal, Bethune College, the chief female educational establishment in Bengal, is said to have called Mahatma Gandhi a loafer and the N. C. O. lads of Calcutta beggars, whereupon the young ladies in melodious voice sang "Gandhi Maharaj-ki-Jai!" and left the College in a solid body, the Principal putting up a notice immediately "The College is closed *sine die* in honour of the visit of the Duke of Connaught!" And to-day, Mr. Editor, the appearance of the college buildings and many school buildings (save some classes of the Presidency College) is gloomy in the extreme, and they give one the idea of a place that has lately been visited by pestilence, for torn books and broken pencils are strewn on the damp ground of the mighty halls and not even a hungry looking Durwan mounts guard over the place! Education is dead in Calcutta, and the University is a heap of ruins, though I am certain the strike will end some day, as all strikes do end. Scientific organisation to keep up the N. C. O. attitude is wanting. Sentimentality rules supreme; no student knows what he has got to do: "if others have readmission, I shall also have it" is the opinion, and appeals are made to the masses through poetical compositions.

THE GANDHI WEEK.

Meanwhile all thoughts of the future are forgotten and Calcutta and the Bengali nation have given themselves up to complete Gandhism. If hero worship was ever carried to singular length and blind extravagance, Calcutta can boast of it. Numerous meetings have been fixed, and the streets are impassable in the afternoon at the Squares owing to the concourse hurrying to see the Mahatma. People from distant Darjeeling have come down to Calcutta in hot haste and from Dacca, Mymensing and East Bengal cities numerous admirers have come to celebrate the Gandhi week and the destruction of the famous Calcutta University.

THE BUREAUCRACY CONFERS.

It is rumoured that secret meetings have been going on among police officials, the military, the military police and high Government officials. The lads have thoroughly imbibed the non-violent spirit, and when one offered to thrash Dr. Watts, others remonstrated, and when the delinquent offered to tear the coat alone of Dr. Watts into shreds, the boys reminded him of the fact that tearing and burning are not in the programme of the Mahatma who leads the Bengalis and India to-day at the City of Palaces. Bengali students with their chests bursting with pride, parade the streets, and it is rumoured that every European in the city has taken some sort of precaution!

Mounted and armed police guard the streets in the English Quarter of Calcutta.

Even taxi strikers say that they would send their licenses to Mahatma Gandhi "or the Viceroy" for redress if they are cancelled without refund! The man who exercises a power even greater than the Viceroy in the opinion of the masses is now here, and wild rumours naturally prevail of the possible arrests of Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. Pal and others, if not of the Mahatma which would, accoding to the prevailing opinion bring on complications of a serious nature. The Belgachia Veterinary College is "closed" *sine die*, and the Belgachia Medical College "is closed up to 7th February" in honour of the Duke! The Mahatma in a stirring address asked the Calcutta Medical College students to leave also. Most of these medical students were present in Mirzapore Square. Their hearts shook with emotion; their decision to stick to the college wavered. If ever you have seen the leaning tower of Pisa sway to and fro during an earthquake you can understand the mind of the medical students of Calcutta. If ever you have heard of tender girls aged eight to eighteen combine at the clarion call of their country look at the Calcutta Bethune College whence one thousand female students have flown merely because the Mahatma was called a loafer. And the gigantic college building now looks "like the bottle whence Burgundy is gone!"

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HANDKERCHIEF 24" × 24"
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Ghat, BENARES CITY.

NO ADDRESS TO THE DUKE.

YEOTMAL CITIZENS' RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 25.

A public meeting, chiefly consisting of the urban voters of Yeotmal Municipality, was held on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Jatkar, Municipal Chairman and Member of the Legislative Assembly and condemned the proposal for an address of welcome to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, notice of which is given by Mr. Jayarant of Amraoti and urged upon him to withdraw his resolution in deference to general opinion in the country and the declared wish of his constituency.

MEETING OF BHILS AT JALOD.

(From our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 26.

A very big meeting of Bhils was held at Jalod in Dohad Taluka. More than two thousand Bhils of nearly 25 villages attended. Messrs. Sukhdev and Waman Mukadam addressed them on forced labour and drinking. They were moved much by the speeches. It is expected that a very big number of Bhils will attend the Bhil Conference to be held at Dohad on the 6th February under the presidency of Mr. Valabhai Patel.

OUR DELHI LETTER.

The Poor Duke---Is Prince coming ?---The Budget Season---Council Topics---Rly. Administration.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI Jan. 24.

Poor, poor, poor Duke!! He is to be humiliated in the eyes of his own subjects!!! The Royal Visitor is to have no house to live in; he will be located in a tent at Viceregal Lodge when his nephew's Viceroy will be in the pucca building play ing the part of a host. It would indeed be a sad reflection for His Royal Highness when he leaves Delhi. When the Viceroy himself shows such a scant regard for a distinguished member of the Royal Family, well, certainly, he is more treasonable than Mr. Gandhi, whose only sin is that he has advised his afflicted countrymen to express their sorrow in silence. And, what is worse, the "Royal Camp" as it is called, will have neither the elegance, grace nor beauty which befits the rank and position of the Duke of Connaught. A friend who enjoyed the privilege of inspecting the tent in that vigorously-picquetted compound, informs me that as an Indian he cannot tolerate the gross insult that is being indirectly offered to one of Queen Victoria's sons. Economy seems to be nakedly visible in all the arrangements that have been made to accommodate the Duke, but what is economy in the face of the huge waste of money on bricks and mortar on the Alipur Road to which I have already referred. It might be that the protests of the public against the reckless expenditure on the hundreds and hundreds of pylons had brought about this welcome change in the notions of economy entertained by the authorities; but India does not grudge a few more rupees for a better habitat to t Royal Guest than what the canvas canopy promises to be, especially when the weather now-a-days is either cloudy, stormy or rainy. Penny wise and pound foolish, again!!!

Is Prince Coming ?

While on this subject of the Duke's visit, it would be well to remind your readers that when Queen Victoria's son came to India during Lord Curzon's regime, a tremendous agitation was felt against the idea of his having to take shelter under canvass when the Viceroy was enjoying the palatial building. Signs of a similar outburst of irritated feelings are wanting at the present time, because Indians as a whole are immersed in gloom and sorrow at the innumerable wrongs done to them and do not in the least care whether the Duke lives under canvass, thatched roof or in the open air. There may be a small section of Anglo-Indians or Europeans who might feel strongly in the matter, but it is fairly certain that they will not succeed now, any more than they did before. Perhaps, a more honourable and less ignoble treatment would await the Prince of Wales next year. But is he coming? It looks as if he is not, for, reading between the lines, the pillars on the Alipur Road originally intended to stand till the next year for the delectation of the Prince's eyes, are, according to your "Anglo-foreign" contemporary of Allahabad, to be pulled down the moment the Duke bids farewell to Delhi. Meanwhile, the boycott, or rather the hartal, movement in Delhi, organised by the local Provincial Congress Committee, is rapidly progressing and daily increasing in momentum and force. Even unexpected forces are joining the fold of Non-Cooperators, for fancy the East Indian Railway Company throwing itself heart and soul into the movement by stopping the sale of platform tickets both at Delhi and Kingsway stations a month before the visit, and till the end of February!!! Indeed there seems to be something "Mahatmic" in the whole atmosphere which has penetrated the sanctuary of even a State-managed railway company. Will any of your esoteric readers explain?

The Budget Season.

The budget season has begun and a special staff from Calcutta of over a dozen persons including the Controller of Currency are working day in and day out with the Secretariat now more busy than ever. The result of their endeavours will not be known until the Hon. the Finance Member presents his financial statement before the "reformed" and the reformed legislators. Meetings of the Executive Council are being held periodically more often than usual at this time of the year, but of course their decree and judgment are never known to the public till they issue in a definite shape, propounded in the usually formal way. Papers like the "Daily Telegraph" of London whose correspondent is now roaming over the length and breadth of this vast country is privileged to know all these and even allowed to write what he pleases, but they are tabooed for the "native" or the Indian press. Who is inspiring Mr. Landen?—is it Lord Rawlinson or His Excellency Lord Chelmsford?

Council Topics.

About fifty interpellations and a large number of resolutions are daily steaming into the office of the secretary to the Legislative Department on subjects ranging from China to Peru. There is, however, a concensus of opinion on the Esher Report, the Punjab question, the Fiji troubles the Finance, and the fiscal policy. Much has been said and written about the Esher Report, but what will be the upshot of it all, it will be very difficult to say. The Legislative Assembly cannot discuss this report without the previous consent of the Viceroy. Will he then give the permission? In all probability, and true to his tradition, he will not? If he does not, the Assembly will have to resort to other devices and raise the whole question in a by-issue. One spark will set the whole aflame; but who is to set the spark? There is not one man in the whole Assembly who has either the grit, the foresight or the tact necessary in this matter or the ability to successfully stage-manage the whole show. However that might be, the session promises to be very interesting, besides much too strenuous, from many points of view; and whatever happens, the Indian members of the Executive Council will find it a Herculean task to render an account of their stewardships of Indian interests. This will alone prove whether the "reformed legislature" will be imaginary or a real force. I am however sceptical.

Rly. Administration.

Last week has witnessed the publication of many blue-books by the Government of India, the most important of which is the Administration Report of the working of Railways in India for the year 1919-20 issued in two bulky volumes. Much of the information contained in them has already been published in the "Chronicle," but what, however, has not seen the light of the day is the fact—not mentioned in this orthodox volume—but gleaned from the dry statistics as a result of careful perusal, that nearly 84 per cent. of the gross earnings was contributed by the poor third-class passengers who number about ninety per cent. of those carried on all the railways as a whole. And yet, what do we find? The report admits that "owing to the unfavourable financial position and material difficulties due to the dislocation of industries and commerce caused by the war, progress in the direction of the improvement of the conditions of lower class travels, *has not been all that could be desired.*" This is a topic which ought to engage the serious attention of the three Indian members of the Railway Committee, more than anything else; but from the evidence so far reported in the papers, no hope can be entertained in this direction. The whole committee is mischievously silent on this point. It may be due to the fact that the members are travelling throughout India in a special saloon train which provides all the conveniences. Unless Sir William Ackworth and his colleagues follow the splendid example of a member of Parliament (I believe it was the Minister of Communications) who, in reply to a question, himself a fortnight ago undertook to travel in the underground railways in England and report on the matter, there is no use of this committee roaming over the country. What are the Indian members doing? Have they never in their lives travelled in the third-class compartment? Then, why are they so very unconcerned? Mr. Sastri seems to be as Budha-like in the committee as he has been in the Council and the other members are apparently faithfully following their political Guru. *Chi taces confessa.*

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NIRA VALLEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARAMATI, Jan. 25.

A lecture series on co-operation presided over by Rajo Shambhusing of Malegaon has this year been organized at Baramati for a month on four weekly bazar days under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, with the special object of training members of Co-operative Societies in the Nira Valley. The president in opening the series last week briefly explained the history of the co-operative credit in the valley by first referring to the Nira Canal tagai scheme introduced by Government with the aim of affording financial assistance to the agriculturists and stating how the whole of the scheme was subsequently transferred to the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, in 1911 which arranged for a regular finance through numerous Co-operative Societies organized for the purpose. He pointed out that the societies had now generally been working well but emphasised the importance of members now standing upon their own legs and managing their own affairs without outside help, as self-help was the basis of cooperation. Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Assistant Manager, Bombay, Central Co-operative Bank summarised the lessons derived from the establishment of co-operative credit on this side and briefly explained the evils of over-finance which among other things led members in some cases to be speculative.

THE MORAL ASPECT.

He laid special stress on the moral aspect of the movement as for instance honestly devoting the loans received towards the purposes for which they were applied for, and finally pointed out the necessity of replacing the existing practice of group Secretaries by the appointment of suitable local men. Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Shop manager, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, then specified the methods of raising capital with special reference to rural societies which according to their relative merits he classified as the reserve fund, members deposits, non-members local deposits, non-members outside deposits and loan from Central Banks. He then explained the relative advantages and disadvantages of these methods and advised the members to deposit their surplus earnings into their societies which apart from helping the societies will form a sort of provident fund for the members themselves during bad seasons. He further advocated the opening of small savings bank accounts in favour of members which would go a great way in encouraging thrift. He finally pointed out the necessity of taking due precautions for the punctual repayment of the societies' liabilities in the interest of their credit and of the provision of some fluid resource for the purpose.

In closing the day's programme the president summarised in brief most of the salient points in the lectures and urged the members to take full advantage of the series by punctual attendance at all the lectures. About 125 members were present on the 1st day which speaks for itself of the interest taken by them in the programme. The next two lectures on the programme are fixed for 27th January.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED INCINDIARISM.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

King Emperor or (Complainant.)
vs.
Gunga Singh Natha Singh ... Accused.

The accused, a Sikh aged about, general foreman of the Indian Construction Syndicate was charged with having committed an offence under Section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, by having on the 18th November 1920, set fire to a hut situated at Babashets Parbha Oart at Maigaum.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Velunkar with Mr. R. Mody appeared for the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were these. The Improvement Trust had acquired certain lands at Haegaum known as Babashet's Oart they entrusted the work of clearing it up to the Indian construction Syndicate Limited as the required the site for building purposes. There were several huts built upon it.

On the day in question in the morning the accused was seen near a heap of "kuchra," which he set on fire. As it happened to be in close proximity to a hut which was tenanted by one of the prosecution witnesses, called Soma, the latter remonstrated with the accused, whereupon the accused turned round and said to him. "I shall set fire to your hut just now." Thereafter at about 11 a.m. the accused set fire to Soma's hut.

Mr. O'Gorman in opening the case said that there were two sets, of witnesses. He would rely upon one group only, but as the evidence of the second group was in conflict with the former group, he would thought he did not rely upon their evidence offer than as witnesses in fairness to the accused. The second group if believed established an alibi for the accused.

After some witnesses had been examined on behalf of the Crown, and put before recess time, his Lordship expressed his views on the state of the evidence in the case and suggested to counsel for the Crown to consult the Advocate General in regard to the situation thereby created. Mr. O'Gorman said that he entirely agreed with his Lordship's views. He said that in view of the absolutely contradictory character of the two sets of witnesses, he thought it would not be possible to obtain a conviction. He had also been assured by his learned friend for the defence that the accused was a man of irreproachable character and of a very good position in life.

On the reassembling of the Court Advocate-General appeared and stated that in view of the conflict of evidence for the prosecution itself he wished to cuter a plea of "nolle prosequi."

Mr. Velinker stated that in view of the grave charges against the accused, his character should be completely cleared as he occupied a responsible situation.

His Lordship thereupon directed that the accused be discharged and that the discharged should amount to acquittal.

APPELLATE SIDE.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

MAGISTRATE'S POWER OF COMMAND TO DISPERSE

REFERENCE BY THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Imperator
vs.
Keshav Govind and 33 others.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a reference submitted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston for the opinion of the High Court under Section 432, Criminal Procedure Code. The following questions of law which have arisen in a case before him of Imperator vs. Keshav Govind and 33 other accused, in which subject to the opinion of the High Court, certain of the accused have been convicted under Section 145, I. P. Code:—

(1) Whether the words "command in the manner prescribed by law to disperse" in Section 145, I. P. Code, mean in Bombay commanded as prescribed in Section 40 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902?

(2) Whether the words above referred to can be construed in a wider sense so as to include a command by a Magistrate to disperse without any order having been given by an officer of a Police Station provided the requirements in Section 40 (2) are satisfied?

(3) Whether the words "lawfully commanded to disperse" in Section 151 mean in Bombay commanded as prescribed in Section 40 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act?

(4) Whether the words can be construed in Bombay in a wider sense so as to include a command by a Magistrate to disperse without any order having been given by an officer in charge of a Police Station provided the requirements in Section 40 (2) are satisfied?

DISTURBING PUBLIC PEACE.

This reference had arisen in connection with the case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which the accused were charged under Section 145 of the Indian Penal Code with having continued in an unlawful assembly the common object of which was to commit mischief with regard to property of the Tramway Company, to assault the police and the employees of the Tramway Company who were working and by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to compel persons, namely, employees of the Tramway Company to omit from doing what they were legally entitled to do, namely, work for the Tramway Company. In the alternative the accused were charged under Section 151, I. P. Code, with continuing in an assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace after such assembly had been lawfully commanded to disperse.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, observed:—"I think there can be no doubt that the assembly of which these accused formed part was an unlawful assembly. The evidence shows that for two months strikers of different professions and avocations had assembled on the maidan. There was one or two minor incidents prior to November 15th, viz., isolated cases of stone-throwing, but nothing much except on the day when Col. Wedgwood arrived. On November 15th Inspector Mayne saw a number of people a little to the right of the Gymkhana entrance on the Esplanade Road. As he went there he saw stones being thrown. Mr. Mayne saw accused No. 9 show a white cloth as a signal to the persons on the Police Court side to come to the other side. Mr. Mayne was then about half way across and it appeared to him that all the people on the Police Court side were moving to the other side. He endeavoured to prevent them from so doing, but failed and went with them. The crowd consisted of Tramway, Postal and Gas Company men and some of them ran ahead to join their friends who were assaulting the police near the Gymkhana. There was rioting in which police officers were injured, and the crowd was driven back across the maidan. Mr. Mayne himself received a cut, an inch long over the left eye. After the crowd was drwen back to the Police Court side of the maidan the mob were shouting and throwing stones at passing trams, and the passengers took shelter in the Skating Rink. Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, was sent for who ordered the crowd to disperse. With reference to the charge under Section 145 and Section 151, the question was raised whether the assembly was one which had been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse within the meaning of Section 145 or assembly lawfully commanded to disperse within the meaning of Section 151. There is no evidence of any officer in charge of a Police Station or any person other than the Magistrate, Mr. Oliveira, having commanded the crowd to disperse. This would present no difficulty if the Magistrate's order had been under Section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 127 authorized any Magistrate to pass such an order and imposed a duty on members of the assembly to obey the order. This section however is repealed so far as Bombay is concerned by the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902 and Section 40 (1) the corresponding section in the City of Bombay Police Act makes no reference to a Magistrate giving a command. It seems therefore that a command in the manner prescribed by law in Section 145 is a command by an officer of a Police Station as referred tion in Section 40 (1).

MAGISTRATE'S POWERS.

The question arises whether it is possible to give a wider interpretation to Section 151. The wording of the section is slightly different for the phrase is 'lawfully commanded' Now since a Magistrate could in my opinion on the facts proved in this case have dispersed the assembly by force can it be said that it impliedly follows that before doing so he could have lawfully commanded the assembly to disperse? I am of opinion that the explanation to Section 151 shows that the words lawfully commanded in Section 151 have the same meaning as commanded in the manner prescribed by law in Section 145 and that therefore the accused are guilty neither under Section 145 not Section 151, but of a minor offence under Section 143. As the law relating to the dispersal of unlawful assemblies is of considerable importance in a town like Bombay where strikers and disturbances occur from time to time and as this point has not so far as I know been raised before I have decided under Section 432, Criminal Procedure Code, to refer the questions of law for the opinion of the High Court. Subject to the opinion of the High Court on this reference I convict the accused of the minor offence under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code."

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment, observed:—"Certain questions of law which arose in a case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of Imperator vs. Keshav Govind and 33 others, have been referred for the opinion of the High Court under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the evidence the Magistrate found that the accused were members of an unlawful assembly and the question was whether they had been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse and it is admitted that the crowd was commanded to disperse by Mr. Oliveira, the Presidency Magistrate. Under Section 127, Criminal Procedure Code, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police Station may command any unlawful assembly to disperse. But the whole of Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code, in which Section 127 appears, is repealed by the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902, and Sections 127 and 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code were replaced by Section 40 of that Act. Section 40, sub-section (1), makes no mention of the Magistrate. The only person who may command an unlawful assembly to disperse, is an officer in charge of a section and under Section 55 the police officer of a superior rank if on the scene might perform the duty of the officer in charge of a section.

NO NEED FOR REFERENCE.

In this case it appears, the Police Commissioner was on the scene. Instead of giving the command to disperse himself, he asked the Magistrate to give the command. The section gives no power to the Magistrate to command an unlawful assembly to disperse. Since it is only when a member of an unlawful assembly has been commanded in a manner prescribed by law to disperse that he could be found guilty under Section 145, I. P. C., it seems clear that a member of an unlawful assembly who has been commanded by a Magistrate to disperse, cannot be convicted under that section; nor does the language of Section 151, I. P. Code, make any difference, although the word 'lawfully' is used instead of 'in the manner prescribed by law.' The explanation shows that it was not intended that a difference of phraseology in the two sections should make any difference in the proper construction of them. I think therefore that the construction put by the learned Magistrate on Section 40 of the Bombay Police Act was correct. Questions 1 and 3 should be answered in the affirmative and questions 2 and 4 in the negative. We think there was not much necessity to refer this question to the High Court as it would have been open to the Magistrate to send the papers to the Government with his decision for it is really a matter for the legislative to decide whether Section 40 of the Bombay Police Act should be amended so as to bring it to the line with the Section 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code."

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Messrs. Giwalla and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 28TH OF JANUARY 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA

LONG CAUSES

2182-20—Payne and Co, Ismail A H Moosa v The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd, Crawford B and Co, 23-12-20.

1924-20—Mantu and Co, Bai Fulab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1543-19—Raghavaya N & Co., Chhaganlal Girdharilal v. Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan & anr. Khanderao L & M.

1808-19—Raghavaya N and Co. Chhaganlal Girdharilal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr, Khanderao L & M.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayan v Himatlal Vastachnd Dalal, Judge (1 W and Co.

1116-20—Daphtary P and D, Sakarchand Talakchand & Sons v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Durbar a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

717-20—Amin and D, Jashbai Narsidas Patell & anr v. Sakrabhai Motilal Shah, Motichand and D.

1404-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Peloone Ld. v. Messrs S E Patell & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

877-17—Edgloew G W & Co., Anant & Co. a firm v. Messrs Symington Cox and Co. a firm, Smetham B & L. For Postponement.

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CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	9.38
Feb	9 33
Mar	9.43
Apl	9 47
May	9.58
June	9.62
July	9.70
Aug	9.65
Sep	9 76
Oct	9.76
Nov	9.73
Dec	9.71

Tons Stunding.

COTTON ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Liverpool Jan. 24th.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.13
" " Fully Good	5 63
" " Fine	5.88
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	...
" " Fine	...
M.G. ... ... Fine	...
No. 1 Oomra Good	6.75
" " " Fully Good	7.25
" " " Fine	7.59
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	...
" " " Fine	...
" Broach, Good	8.40
" " " Fully Good	8.65
" " " Fine	8.90
" Scinde, Good	5.25
" " " Fully Good	5.75
" " Fine	6.00

EGYPTAIN COTTON FEATURES.

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

Jan.	18 00
Feb.	16 50
Mar.	16 25
Apl.	16·25
May	16·25
June	16·25
July	16·25

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Jan. 24th.

COTTON.—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22.000
" Exports to Great Britain	11.000
" " to Continent .. Ma.	10 000
Futures at New York .. May	14· 88
Futures at New York .. July	14 98
Spot Cotton at New York ..	15. 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans..	16. 85
Tone of Spot Cotton :—	14. 59
Futures at New Orleans .. Mar.	14. 33
" " .. May	14. 40
Fair Rai Coffee (No. 7 quality)	3.78/50
Demand Bills U. S. mined ..	99 1/2
Silver Commercial Lars —	66 3/4

METALS,

London, Jan. 24th,

English best Se ected Copper ..	16—
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	67 3/4
Copper Braziers	127—
Yellow Metal	12—
Hard Spelter	23—

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. France	32.50

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 24th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 —	£39 1/2
Victory Boards 4% —	£75 1/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	£85 3/16
Consols 2½% — —	£48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½% — —	41
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56 1/4
Government Securities 3% —	49

RUBBER

London, Jan. 24th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard cure Feb.-Mar.	1/0 1.4
Plantation First Laters Crepe Jan. Paid	
Sellers — — —	1/1 1/4
Tone :—	

SEEDS.

London; Jan. 24th,

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£19
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb. Nominal ..	£17 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed Dull :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 446 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Dull Inactive	£23 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. paid Buyers Dull	£17 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Nominal ...	£9
Toria Rapeseed :—afloat Hamburg Paris.	£20 1/2

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" 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. " 14 Extra

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No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

WHEAT.

London, Jan, 24th,

Australian .. .. —	62 1/6
Karachi Barley Afloat sellers	97/1
Argentine Afloat sellers	95/0
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat sellers	95/0

SHARES.

London, Jan, 24th.

Chartered Bank	£15 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£107/0
National Bank .. .. —	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan, 24th,

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Sellers	39
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, Sellers	40/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, Sellers	40/9

Dull and rather easier—nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 27

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 318 and advanced till Rs. 320. It then declined to Rs. 315 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 313¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 313½ and closed at Rs. 314.

Our market far ready Cotton remained quiet yesterday and the off take was limited. About 2,000 bs. are reported to have changed hands.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Jan. 27th 1921.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb—Mar—April
904-34 917-56
May—June—July—August
956-22 952-28

New York—New Orleans.

May 1455+6
July 1477+6
Mar. 1432+1

Weides in Marwadi Bazar growth—May—329 July:

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close, 332.

Bengal Open —	206
Bengal Close —	206
Oomra Open —	245
Oomra Close —	246

Our opinion. Ready market rules steady with a fair demand in new cotton.

Forward market has ruled fairly steady for the whole day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27th 1921.

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic —	1-5 1/8
Bank Demand —	1-5 3/16
Dem. Accepteance —	1-6
Fcr. Demand —	356 1/2
American Dollars —	374
Hongkong —	205
Shanghai —	283
Japan —	180
Singapore —	113

Market:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Jan. 27th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach —	April-May	314
Fully Good Bengal —	March	207
Fine Oomr's ..	March	251

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS

Bombay Jan. 27th.

Ful'y Good M G Bengal ..	March ..	207
Fully Good M G Broach ..	April-May	313
Fine M. G. Oomras .. —	March	250

SPORT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan, 26th

Description,	Super-fine	F G	Good,	Delivery,
M,G, Bengal —	235	220	205	Ready,
M,G, Sind Punjab —	235	220	205	"
M,G, Oomra No, 4 — ..	..	245	230	"
M,G, Central P No, 1 ..	305	295	280	"
M,G, Central P No, 2 — ..	270	255	—	"
M,G, Khandiah No, 6 — ..	215	203	—	"

EXPORTS.

The following are the exports of cotton grades, etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 25th Jan. 1921.

Cotton	20527	Bales
Wheat	2503	Quarters
Linseed	146	"
Rape, etc.	257	"
Shagallymee	1637	"
Pappyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	3412	"
Castorseed	442	"
Rice	232598	"
Kyrabollams	2520	"
cottonseed	13231	"
cowseed	575	"
Ram	3652	"
Towar	3317	"
Moong	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Gaines	7560	"
Seed	7146	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 27

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/12.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5½.
D. D. on London 1/5 5/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/6.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 385.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 425.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 180.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 166.
American Cross rate $3.83½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 53.40.
London Silver spot D. 40.
London Silver forward D. 38 7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-21 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 67.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market closed weak owing to speculative selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2410, By. Cotton 1145, By. Dyeing 3180, Century 1275, Cent. India 4210, Colaba Land 2560, Crescent 595, Currimbhoy 1380, David 1650, Fazulbhoy 2140, Finlay 1130, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 675, Kasturchand 1700, Kohinoor 3540, New Great 885, Pearls 1045, Phoenix 1010, Shapurji 375, Simplex 820, Swan 1115, Swadeshi 4300.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 730, By. Burma 590, By. Burma N. I. 200 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 168, By. Tramway 685, By. Steam 320, Bundi Cement 45/8, Katni Ord 255, Katni Defd 1280, New India Ins. 8 annas dis, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Ord 137/8, Tata Defd 675, Tata Hydro 905, Tata Oil 190, Tata Bank 27, Scindia Steam 16 dis.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th January 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared and in the south-east of the division the air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Day temperature is below the average at Jhansi and Allahabad; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Kotah, is nearly normal at Karachi and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner and Mount Abu; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Neemuch and Dwarka. Day temperature is higher than usual at Dwarka; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Berars. Temperature is lower than usual both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is normal at Bombay but higher than usual elsewhere; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is below normal except at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Light rain has fallen at Quetta. Elsewhere weather has remained dry. Skies have cleared in the Punjab, but are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Temperature remains lower than usual in the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts. Seas have become moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast and weather appears to be unsettled in the south-west of the Bay.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in south-east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th January 1921.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Arakan coast and in Upper Burma, Assam and south-east Bengal with a few falls on the north Coromandel coast. The western depression has given local rain in north Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are:—Mandalay half an inch; Yamethin, Monywa, Lashio, Myitkyina one and a half; Bhamo three; Silchar a half; Cox's Bazar three-quarters and Chaman a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON THURSDAY, TH 27th JAN. 1921

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Minimum of Past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Jan. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—2.19
Do. (12th)	..	60.0	00	..	..	..
Jask —	77·3	53.0	86	..	0.64	..
Do. ( )	..	00.4	84	..	..	..
Muskat —	..	..	..	..	0.17	—0.58
Do. (12th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan —	72.4	45.6	63	..	0.06	—2.13
Rawalpindi —	62·2	38.8	66	..	0.06	—1 37
Lahore —	71	49 9	70	..	..	—0 86
Hissar —	73.1	50 5	65	..	0.11	+0 14
Ambala —	67.0	41.1	89	..	3.01	—0 01
Delhi —	67	47.8	65	..	..	+0.61
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra —	69	47.1	68	..	1.60	+1 11
Manipuri —	69	46 8	78	..	1.23	+2 36
Jhansi —	70	46 5	56	..	3.20	—1 41
Cawnpore —	69	47 4	54	..	2.51	+0 73
Allahabad —	70.8	48 0	86	..	2 00	—0.45
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad —	79	55 8	84	..	0	—0 83
Marwari —	77	50 6	63	..	0.28	—0 59
Ajmer —	70.2	43 2	56	..	0.22	—0 34
Jaipur —	71 0	40 8	73	..	0.4.	..
Kotah —	..	50 4	55	..	0.66	—0 54
Mount Abu —	61.2	40.8	66	..	0	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj —	80.4	47 8	30	..	0	—2.15
Dwarka —	82	53 2	78	..	0	—2.10
Veraval —	84	62.5	64	..	0	—2.24
Rajkot —	82.4	55 2	55	..	0	—2 21
Bhavnagar Para —	84.6	59 4	53	..	0	—2.27
Surat —	85.2	59.9	58	0.07	..	—2 28
Ahmedabad —	82 6	53.4	54	0	0	—2 13
Deesa —	84	56 4	51	0	0	—2 24
Neemuch —	72.9	42.6	35	0.09	0.18	—2 28
Indore —	75	48 1	62	0.45	0.45	—2 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore —	70.8	44.9	47	0	0	—0 46
Saugor —	70	47.6	70	0	0	—0 33
Hosangabad —	76.6	48.6	57	0	0	—0.0
Khandwa —	77 8	42.	54	0	0	—0 55
Akola —	82 2	49.0	37	0	0	—0 47
Amraoti —	81 5	52 0	50	0	0	—0 56
Nagpur —	80	50.9	42	0	0	—1.35
Chanda —	79.8	53 0	49	0	0	—1 4
Raipur —	78.0	54.9	61	0	0	+1 28
KONKAN—						
Bombay —	89.1	77 1	80	0	0	—0 90
Ratnagiri —	84.6	68.4	24	0	0	—0 03
Marmugoa —	86.8	69.6	24	0	0	—2 08
Karwar —	90 1	66.8	90	0	0	—0 94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon —	80.5	42.3	35	0	0	—0.94
Ahmednagar —	84.2	..	35	0	0	—1.10
Poona —	87.4	61.6	35	0	0	—1.11
Sholapur —	87.6	61.1	56	0	0	—1.43
Bijapur —	86.6	63 5	42	0	0	—1.20
Belgaum —	86.6	54.7	49	0.03	0	—0 39
Aurangabad —	82	60 0	42	0	0	—1.12
Nizamabad (Indeg)	83	56 2	18	0	0	+2.35
Hyderabd —	..	..	..	0	0	+2.27
MALABAR AND OUTSIDE—						
Mangalaore —	87.9	7 .	70	..	4 .	..
Calicut —	87.4	5.9	68	..	5.6	+2.27
Cochin —	88.6	5.6	72	..	7.6	+0.43
Colombo —	86.2	76.2	95	0.80	19.81	—4.57
				0.26	20.85	+1.88
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Nellipalam —	88.3	72 2	84	..	9.62	—7.96
Cellary —	90.3	9.1	6	..	8.9	—15.11
Jeddapah —	91 8	71.2	42	..	4.97	+1.35
Madras —	88 2	72.4	68	..	51.45	—0.16
Bangalore —	86 8	62.	52	..	2.79	—2.02
Coimtore —	89 4	68 8	81	..	7.08	—6 23
Trichanopoly —	89.1	72 7	84	..	20 56	+19.34
Nagapatam —	84.4	74 7	84	..	28 40	+37.21

RANGOON NON-BOYCOTTERS.

QUESTION OF SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The Publicity Bureau of University boycotters has issued the following Press communique.

"Social boycott is a perfectly legitimate weapon, but is a weapon which should be used with great discrimination and care in a period of exceptional stress and strain. There is a tendency to use it blindly and pitilessly; its great effectiveness has been realised and instead of reserving for greater occasions, some apply it, at times, in a spirit of vindictiveness. Questions have been asked whether intensive campaign of most relentless social boycott should be launched against non-boycotters in colleges. Non, boycotters have dropped out of the public life of the country and their seclusion within the wall of the college shows the wide gulf of sympathy, aspiration and feeling that divides them from the larger life of the nation. They form an isolated class; they have lost touch with their own countrymen. Not that social boycott has been applied, but the non-boycotter in this age of boycotts is out of date, instinctively hated. Even then, our faith, in fundamental goodness of man has been suddenly shaken; the people have been so far magnanimous and generous in their treatment of those deserters; but opinion of boycotters has to be respected and that opinion is daily growing stronger.

RESTRAINT ADVISED.

In its justifiable demands for stronger policy, the Council has been inundated with letters why such people and their families should not be boycotted. General feeling is that they deserve the extreme penalty of excommunication from their fellow countrymen, whom they have betrayed. We respect their feelings; it is natural in those who are rightly alarmed that their labours and sacrifices would be in vain in case of such desertions. But we would ask them to exercise their forbearance and patience, for we are still hopeful that non-boycotters would respect the tide of public opinion, which is setting against them and growing irresistible and disist from their present attitude. There is time yet for them to think and ponder well over their situation. If they feel that they have played lightly not only with the best interests of their friends, but also of the nation and come back to us, why, the generous hand of friendship would be extended to them. But for those who would not desist from their present attitude, there is the desperate remedy of social boycott.

We would ask them to remember this "Nero fiddles while Rome burns."

URBAN BANKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Cooperative Department under the guidance of Mr. Rothfeld, the Registrar, has been endeavouring to foster the growth of Cooperative Banks in Urban areas. A type of such Banks peculiar to India is the Urban Communal Cooperative Society of which the Shamrao Vithal Society is the biggest and the most developed. This society has been serving a most useful function, and has proved of great benefit to the members of the Saraswat Community. In order to explain its working and bring its benefits to the notice of other communities, a meeting of the representatives of various communities, and of the office bearers of several communal societies already existing was recently held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute in the office of the Shamrao Vithal Society. Mr. J. A. Madan, was voted to the chair.

The chairman dwelt on the importance and need of starting more Urban Banks, and on the necessity of introducing the cheque system, and briefly describing the advantages which the Shamrao Vithal Society had conferred on its members, exhorted the gentlemen present to work on similar lines for the benefit of their own communities. Copies of the last annual report of the Shamrao Vithal Society were distributed, and Rao Bahadur Talmaki, the Honorary Secretary of the Institute, gave a brief history of the society and explained its working in detail. He also laid stress on the need of popularising Cooperative education and pointed out the facilities afforded by the Institute who arranged several series of lectures every year to suit different classes of Cooperators. The chairman in his concluding remarks said that the Institute would be glad to arrange for lectures on any cooperative topics if the various communal clubs or institutions wishes to have them for the benefit of their members. Several questions were asked and inquiries made at the end of the meeting by the gentlemen present.

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from British-bred Cows

Glaxo is prepared from pure *cow's* milk, made *safe* and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process. Little bodies grow plump and rosy on it, and mother is happy in the knowledge that Glaxo is germ-free and that her darlings are safeguarded against diarrhœa and other milk-borne diseases.

Let your Children drink

Glaxo

every day

—and make their milk puddings, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with Glaxo!

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require *when* you require it by mixing with *boiling water only*. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

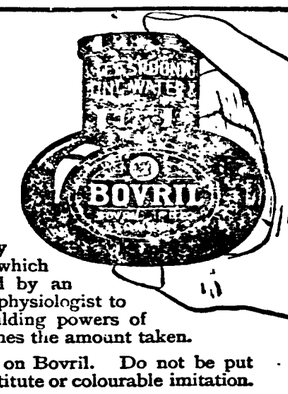
For delicate digestions.

For children, invalids and others who need a milk diet, it is best to boil a little Corn Flour in the milk—a teaspoonful to a breakfastcupful of milk. This makes it perfectly digestible.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

It is a wise policy always to have a packet at hand in case of sickness. It is invaluable in cases of dysentery, and in the preparation of light, nourishing dishes for the sick.

This is the Bottle



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Therefore, insist on Bovril. Do not be put off with any substitute or colourable imitation.

BOVRIL

"—yes, it *is* lovely to feel I am getting strong again"

Only those who have experienced the wearisome burden of ill-health, can accurately realise what it means to feel they are getting strong and well—to feel *new vitality* creeping into the body.

"Wincarnis" offers new health to all who are

Weak, Anæmic, Nervous or Run-down.

And this is the reason:—"Wincarnis" possesses a *four-fold* power in promoting new health. Because "Wincarnis" is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder, and a Nerve-invigorator—all combined in one rich delicious, health-giving preparation.

Thus "Wincarnis" exercises a four-fold action upon the weakened body—it promotes *new* strength, *new* rich, red blood, *new* nerve force, and *new* vitality.

Think what that means to *you* who may be Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness

Think of the relief in feeling the burden of ill-health lighten, and to find that you are getting stronger day by day. Then you will realise why countless thousands of weak, anæmic, nervous, and run-down men and women are enjoying the new health and vigour which comes from taking "Wincarnis" Then you will also understand why over 10,000 Doctors have recommended "Wincarnis."

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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As, 4
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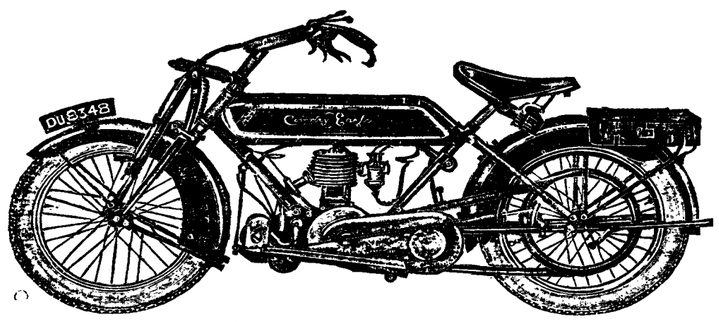

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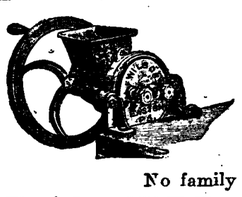

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

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"PITIABLE PUNJAB"!

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S DISAPPOINTMENT

The "Tribune" publishes the following translation of an article by Lala Lajpat Rai in the "Bande Mataram" under the heading, "Punjab ki-halat-i-zar par Ansu."

To my unbearable shame, I have to admit that the Punjab is the most backward of all provinces in patriotism, sacrifice and love of country. It is the degree-holders and the educated classes of the province amongst whom are to be found the ardent loyalists, the most slavist and the most cowardly of all people. The college students of the Punjab are awfully degraded and lifeless. The England-returned young men of the Province are comparatively less intelligent, greater cowards, sycophants, and lovers of case and comfort, than those of other provinces. I simply thirst to come across a Jawaharlal Nehru, a Jugal Kishore, or a Gidwani in my province, but to my disappointment such spirited young men, such brave hearts and such noble stuff is impossible to be found. The most intelllectual Punjabee spends his hole intelligence and wit in critising Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Nehru, to say the least of local leaders who are his constant *bete noir*, an object unspeakable ridicule and censure, and for myself the hospitable columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette" have often been filled with long and scandalous fibs about my private character.

ROLE OF DEGREE-HOLDERS.

In the Council elections the voting for the University seat, was so significantly large, that it must be said to tae grave discredit of the degree-holders that they did not manifest even one-tenth of that boldness and bravery which was shown by the uneducated classes of the provinces in making Non-Cooperation a success. It is these degree-holders who are the indispensable tools of Government and the grace and ornament of official junctions. On their sholders stands the Imperial Government, by their help exist the British law courts and look where you will, one thing is mainfestly clear, that the degree-holders and pleaders are the sole strength and pillars of British rule in India. It must be said to their discredit, that by their active help and connivance the bureaucracy successfully accomplishes its purpose. In other provinces also the educated classes are responsible for all this but fortunately those provinces can find in this class and out of the many England-returned people, at least some worthy men who redeem the honour of their province, and, who are ready to sacrifice their lives and their all for their country.

But alas, Punjab! Thy soil has failed to produce self-respecting, honourable, upright and liberty loving young men, at least thy tree of education has born apparently attractive but really unwholesome and pernicious fruit. Amongst thy degree-holders are yet to be found many of the pet friends of Col. Frank Johnson, the help-mates of O'Brien and the henchmen of Bosworth Smith. Their traitorous deeds during the Martial Law regime are now being amply recompensed by titles, gifts and sanads. The dark deeds of Martial Law had made a jewel of one of thy leaders, but to thy illluck the same jewel of thins has unfortunately returned to the bosom of his humiliators, persecutors and oppressors. In the very office of Colonel Frank Johnson, many of thy children are gratefully singing the peans of his praise. What words of greater praise can I say about thy children, unfortunate Punjab? The world knows thy children to be hospitable, brave, martial and industrious people, but alas when it comes to know them in their true lights they are the most miserly, most comfort loving, most self-centred, and awfully shameless, and dishonorable men. It is painful to mention the dark story of that Court Martial, wherein stand unveiled the treachery of thy children. The whole affair is so shameless and heart-rending, that if known abroad, the Punjabee will not have the check to face the world.

Ye Punjabees! Search your inner hearts and thoroughly introspect yourselves a little in all that you are doing, bearing, saying. If not, know the cause of it all, for God's sake immediately find a cure or else, your name and your race, will be the contempt of mankind and all will spit in your face.

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Cheaper than the Market

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Chemists, Druggists, & General Prhvision Merchants.

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LOST BALLOONISTS FOR GHOSTS.

ICICLES HANG FROM THEIR CLOTHS

The Ontario correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired in mail week:—

Indian trappers from the lower Hudson Bay district relate the story of terrible hardships endured in a frozen waste of the North of Canada by the crew of the American Navy balloon, which left Rockaway on December 12, and finally landed a few days ago near Moose Factory (Ontario). For four days they wandered through the wilderness, and were reduced to eating the carier pigeons on the balloon

Twenty-four hours after the three aeronauts left Rockaway it became apparent that the balloon could not remain much longer in the air, and, indeed, it had only remained aloft through the throwing overboard of all unessential gear. The balloonists had not the vaguest idea of their whereabouts, as they had been drifting through clouds, and finally it was only the howling of a moose dog that decided the men to attempt a landing.

STRUCK TREE CLUMP.

In its perilous descent the balloon struck a clump of trees, ten miles south of the nearest trading post, and the occupants were almost stripped of their clothing. They were drenched to the skin with icicles hanging from the few tattered rags in which they were still clothed, and after four days of wandering were at the point of despair when they sighted an old Indian trapper.

COMPANY OF GHOSTS.

At the spectacle of the three extraordinary figures, the Indian took to his heels, thinking he had seen a company of ghosts The old man finally took courage, however, and returned to the wanderers, whom the guided to his hut, meanwhile sending his squaw to Moose Factory to tell the news to the superintendent of the post.

The men are now on their way back to civilisation on dog sledges. The trappers, men of wide experience in the adventurous life of the Far North, say that if they had landed ten miles further from the post they would never have lived to tell the tale—Reuter.

PUNJAB MINISTERS' SYCOPHANCY

MR. HALIFAX ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The first public act of Indian ministers in holding a dinner in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Halifax has been exciting considerable adverse comments. It is believed that much of the jerrymandering in connection with the preparation of electorates and electoral rolls has been due to the subtle influence of Mr. Halifax, lately the Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. The function which was attended by high secretariat officials and numbers of local officials with a fair sprinkling of Indian ladies and held on Saturday night at Lala Harkishen Lal's residence is regarded as a great success from the official point of view. Mr. Halifax in replying to the toast proposed in his honour by Mian Fazl-i-Hussain described the new movement as the "Nirvan of Non-Cooperation." It is notable that several gentlemen including Mr. Rahzada Bhagatraw, the distinguished Jullundur barrister who has been a great friend of Lala Harkishen Lal did not attend the function, although he was present at the station and was specially invited to it.

ACTIVITIES OF PUNJAB STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

At the university sports and prize distribution on Saturday by Lady Maclagan, although the function was not exactly boycotted, the students did not fail to betray their real feelings about such functions by interrupting the proceedings with cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai." The students of the Government college, Lahore were greeted with cries of "Ziada murda" which means dead though apparently alive" on account of their reluctance to join the forces of Non-Cooperation.

In spite of the fact that the gagging act prohibits the holding of any public meeting, it is believed that a large number of students of the D. A. V. and other colleges are anxious in response to Lala Lajpatrai's appeal to sever their connection with the university and the D. A. V. college authorities are not disinclined to disaffiliate their college if adequate response is forthcoming.

BOMBAY GOVENMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, January 27, 1921.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Ramiro Pie Maxime Vadala as Consul for France at Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Dr. Otokar Pertold as Consul for the Czecho-Slovak Republic at Bombay.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Willibald F. Pais as Consul for Cuba at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

Lieutenant Porteous is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Lieutenant Porteous to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Dillon, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that disrtict.

Mr. W. Laxton, Second Grade Jailor of the Yeravda Central Prison, to act as Superintendent, Thana Special Prison, vice Mr. Roberts.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, to be on special duty for the purpose of investigating the question of the treatment of Criminal Tribes in Sind.

Lieutenant the Hon. J. H. P. Verney, M.C., 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. P. V. Domingo to act as Deputy Collector and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, Satara, vice Mr. K. B. Purohit, reverting.

An additional temporary appointment of a Forest Officer for a period of two years is creating and Mr. F. Dowding Lewis is appointed thereto.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Reverend Ganpat Pandoba Bhosle of the American Marathi Mission.

Mr. W. T. Conway to be substantive protempore Under-Secretary to Government, Home Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Stephen is granted, with effect from the 1st April, 1921, or the subsequent date of relief, privilege leave of absence for six months combined with furlough average salary for one month.

Lieutenant R. W. Pettigrew, I. M. D., to act as full-time Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, with effect from the 1st January, 1921.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, to be Senior Medical Officer, and Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the 26th June; 1920, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, retired.

Mr. Gopalkrishna Kuppa Hegde to be President of the Taluka Local Board, Kumta, in the Kanara District, vice Rao Saheb G. R. Masur, resigned.

Messrs. V. V. Athalye and Anant Yeshwant Khanolkar to be Presidents of the Sangameshvar and Vengurla Taluka Local Boards, respectively.

The date from which the reconstitution of the Erandol Municipality should take effect should be the 1st May, 1921, instead of the 1st April, 1921.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops are withering in parts of the Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Karnatak; elsewhere they are in fair to good condition. Cotton-crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and by frost in parts of Nawabshah. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Deccan, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Karnatak. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur where it is deteriorating. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—Sind 55 to 65, Gujarat 44 to 67, Konkan 33 to 57, Deccan 54 to 73, Karnatak 57 to 71.

TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT BROACH.

A new Government Training School for primary teachers was opened at Broach on 25th January by Mr. K. A. Bala, Principal, P. R. Training College for Men, Ahmedabad. The new school is part of the District Training Scheme sanctioned by Government two years ago for substantially increasing the present output of trained teachers from the existing Divisional Training Colleges. It is the twenty-first school opened under the scheme. The opening of these schools has already substantially improved the position of the Presidency in respect of the supply of trained primary school teachers, and the present output of the older Divisional Training Colleges which is only about a thousand teachers will thereby be more than doubled next year.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

High Class Cleaners & Launderers

Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

B 50—8½×12 1-11-20

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

Jackel et cie Ltd.

PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"

(The best cream for the Hair and Head.)

"Odelux"

(The best preparation for the complexion).

We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry market (Except Calcutta) please apply To

Sole Agents

JASOOJI & SONS,

197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

"For the Blood is the Life."—Pure Blood brings perfect Health of body and mind—Impure Blood poisons the whole system.

Your Blood is Calling for Help

WHEN You are suffering the aches and pains of *Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings.*

WHEN You have that constant itching and inflammation of *Piles* and *Fistula.*

WHEN You are troubled with *Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions, continually bursting through the skin.*

WHEN You are in the grip of *Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.*

Stop wasting precious time and money on messy ointments and lotions which at best can but give temporary relief. The trouble lies deeper. It is your blood that is calling for help—help to fight and be rid of the poisonous, clogging impurities which are sapping your Health and Vitality, and causing you such endless suffering and torture. Now to render the blood clean and pure you cannot do better than take Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years' standing is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities, that is why thousands of truly great cures stand to its credit. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious even to the most delicate. **Sold by all Chemists and Stores.**

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. Allerton & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TAKE **Clarke's Blood Mixture** AND BE CURED

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

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on 09 April, 2017

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY 1921 AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THE 26TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1921.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 5,00,000 SHARES OF Rs. 10 EACH.

Of the above, 1,82,600 Shares have been allotted to the Vendors in full payment of the assets acquired by the Company. The Directors and their friends have subscribed for a further 1,67,400 Shares, leaving 1,50,000 Shares, for which subscriptions are now invited.

Rs. 5 ON APPLICATION AND Rs. 5 ON ALLOTMENT.

DIRECTORS.

H. R. GREAVES, Esq., *Chairman* Merchant, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.

N. G. HUNT, Esq., Merchant, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Company, Bombay. *Chairman*, Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.

Khan Bahadur MOHOMEDALLI ABDULKADER, Merchant, Messrs. Taher and Company, Bombay.

HUSEINBHOY ABDULLABHOY LALJEE, Esq., Merchant, 303, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Lt.-Colonel H. GRISEWOOD, Managing Director of the Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.

H. M. MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. D. PEARSON, Esq., M. Inst., C. E., Chief Engineer, Indian Construction Syndicate, Limited.

H. A. H. PAYNE, Esq., Solicitor Messrs. Payne & Company, Bombay.

MUNCHERJI FRAMJI KHAN, Esq., Merchant, Director, Central Bank of India, Bombay.

MANECKSHA N. POCHKHANAWALLA, Esq., Solicitor, Messrs. Wadia & Ghandi, Bombay.

LOWJEE MEGJI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

SECRETARIES & TREASURERS.

Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. Bombay

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSSON & Co., Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

This Company has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and more particularly :—

1. To acquire the whole of the organisation and assets of the Engineering and Constructing business now trading as The Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd.

2. To act as engineers and contractors for constructing docks, harbours, railways and the execution of reclamation and hydro-electric schemes and for the development of lands and estates, the making of roads and all forms of engineering enterprise.

3. To act as builders of houses, tenements, mills, factories and all classes of private and public buildings in Bombay and throughout India.

4. To acquire and work quarries and concessions for producing stone, lime, sand and timber.

5. To manufacture and supply bricks, cement and all kinds of materials required by contractors for constructional work.

The vast schemes for the development of Bombay are now on the eve of commencement and throughtout India large programmes for important engineering works and for town planning and house building have been prepared and sanctioned.

This Company, therefore, comes into operation at an exceptionally favourable and opportune time.

The greatest care has been taken that it shall be equipped in the most efficient and up to date manner.

The entire staff and organisation of The Indian Construction Syndicate will be transferred to the Company who will thus have the benefit of the whole of their staff of Engineers with practical experience of the organisation of important works and of the most recent methods of construction and reinforced concrete work.

In order to ensure punctual delivery of materials in adequate quantities and of superior quality, the Company will acquire its own sources of supply in addition to those already purchased.

It will thus be an entirely self-contained Corporation, independent of the rise or fluctuations of prices that may result from the large demand for building materials throughout India and in an exceptionally favourable position to take a prominent part in the development of Bombay.

The Company will sell the surplus materials, not required for the contracts it has in hands, to other contractors.

The profits of the Company therefore will be from two sources :

(a) Profits from contracts for construction.

(b) Profits from the sale of materials.

The Company has entered into an Agreement to purchase from the Indian Construction Syndicate the following assets. They are all going concerns and constitute collectively a complete organisation which will enable the Company to undertake work immediately on most advantageous conditions and without any loss of time.

1. Foundry and Workshop fitted and complete with buildings, machinery and patterns and a stock of materials suitable for manufacturing all steel and iron work required for ordinary building and of supplying columns, posts, railings, angles, etc. The Workshop will also undertake all forms of adjustments and repairs for the plant and machinery owned by the Company.

2. A fleet of wooden and iron lighters and barges of the aggregate capacity of over 1,300 tons with a tug and steam launch. All these have been thoroughly overhauled and their equipment completed and renewed and are acquired with Marine Certificate for each vessel.

This fleet will be of the utmost value in conveying fuel and materials to and from the localities where the Company's factories may be situated and to where works may be in progress, and will be of assistance in rendering the Company, to a certain extent, independent of railway and other forms of transport.

An independent valuation of the Foundry and Workshop together with the barges, lighters, tug and launch has been made by Mr. F. Church, Deputy Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

3. The facilities of three wharves at Lakri Bunder and Hay Bunder for unloading and storing the Company's materials.

4. The full benefit of arrangements ensuring the regular supply of sand and ashes at advantageous prices.

5. A concession in Jaffrabad over an area of about 19 sq. miles for a period of 20 years ending on 31st May 1940 for quarrying limestone and manufacturing and exporting lime and cement.

The stone is of admirable quality for the purposes of making lime and cement and exists in almost inexhaustible quantities, and is very easily and cheaply obtained. A natural harbour is included in the concession where boats may load and unload in all states of the tide.

These lands have been worked and thoroughly tested and kilns and plant already exist which can easily be enlarged and improved.

6. The full patents for the manufacture and use in India of the process known as the Ryan Patents. All the materials for the manufacture of the blocks are available in India. Remarkable records for rapid and cheap building have been made by this process in the United Kingdom where it is being used for the construction of houses and bungalows.

The British Government have recently acquired 40 houses constructed with these patents and have asked the Patentees to undertake several large building schemes. All the materials for manufacturing the blocks are available in India and steps are being taken to secure a supply of materials for utilising the process throughout the country.

7. The full advantages and profits of contracts for building and the supply of building materials of the value of upwards of Rs. 50,00,000 with plans, drawings and designs and the benefits of arrangements for enabling work to be started immediately.

8. The whole benefits, profits and interest in certain large Engineering contracts.

The Company haveagreed to purchase the whole of the above assets and all the benefits of contracts, arrangements and concessions for Rs. 18,26,000 payable in fully paid Shares of the Company.

The Company have also agreed to purchase at cost price the new stock of contractors plant comprising Stone Crushers, Cement Mixers, Compressed Air Drills, light line and tip wagons, all of the most upto date design, together with a stock of Stores, materials and cement at cost price.

The Company will take over the staff of the Indian Construction Syndicate with their existing contracts and agreements.

Negotiations in progress for the purchase of a quarry, brickfields, and a timber concession will be also taken over by the Company.

It is the intention of the Directors to offer every encouragement to young Indian Engineers and to give facilities to students for gaining practical knowledge and experience in the works and factories of the Company.

With a view to encouraging the spirit of co-operation and co-partnership the Company will set aside each year a portion of the profits for division among the employees of the Company on terms and conditions to be decided by the Directors.

The number of Directors shall not exceed 15. The qualification for a Director other than nominated Directors, shall be the holding of at least 1,000 Shares in the Company. The remuneration of each Director shall not exceed Rs. 60 per meeting except for special services the fee for which shall be decided upon by the Directors.

Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi will act as Secretaries and Treasurers.

The Directors and their friends have agreed to subscribe between them for 1,67,400 Shares of the present issue.

No under-writing commission will be paid but the Company's Articles provide for the payment of a reasonable brokerage.

The preliminary expenses in connection with the formation of the Company are estimated not to exceed Rs. 15,000 and will be paid by the Company.

The following Agreements will be entered into :—

(a) An Agreement with the Indian Construction Syndicate, Ltd., for the purchase of the launches and barges, the mining concession at Jaffrabad, a Workshop and Factory at Bombay, and Machinery and plant and the full benefit of the contracts and arrangements abovementioned at the price of Rupees 18,26,000 to be paid in fully paid up shares of the Company.

(b) An Agreement between this Company and Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., appointing them Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for a period of thirty years at a remuneration of 5% of the net annual profit of the Company and a monthly payment of Rs. 1,500.

Copies of the abovementioned Agreement as also the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

The name and address of the Auditors is mentioned on the front page of this Prospectus.

Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. N. G. Hunt, Lt.-Colonel H. Grisewood, Mr. J. D. Pearson, the Khan Bhahadur Mohomedally Abdulkader, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne are Members of the Indian Construction Syndicate, Limited, and are interested as Members of such Company in the consideration price to be paid under contracts abovementioned, for sale of the abovementioned assets by that Syndicate to this Company. Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mr. N. G. Hunt are interested as partners in Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. in the contract appointing the latter Secretaries and Treasurers.

Application for Shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded to the Company's Bankers : the Bank of India, Limited, or the Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. Where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment when due on shares allotted will render previous payment liable to forfeiture.

The issue of Shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of Shares will be completed and ready for delivery within one year after the allotment of the Shares.

The Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from the following :—

The Registered Office of the Company, 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.
The Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.
The Central Bank of India, Limited.
Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Bombay.
Messrs. Taher & Co., Merchants, 95, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Dated, Bombay, the 26th day of January 1921.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

No.———

Capital .. .. Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- Each.

To

The Directors of
THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED or the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Bombay, the sum of Rs.———by way of deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per Share, on application for———Shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 5/- per Share on allotment.

Signature .....
Name in full .....
Address .....
Occupation or Description .....
Date ———1921.

THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

No.———

(BANKER'S RECEIPT FOR DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION.)

RECEIVED the———day of———1921.
from———the sum of
Rupees———being a deposit of Rs. 5 per
Share on———Shares in the abovenamed Company.

Rs.———

For The BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Accountant.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of India, Limited, or The Central Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

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